Student Book Audio Scripts

1A How we eat

1.2

Food and cooking, 1 Food

Fish and seafood

1 crab
7 lobster
5 mussels
2 salmon
6 shrimp
3 squid
4 tuna

Meat

11 beef
12 chicken
9 duck
10 lamb
8 pork

Fruits and vegetables

14 avocado
27 beans
25 beet
13 cabbage
24 cherries
18 cucumber
20 eggplant
23 grapes
26 lemon
19 mango
15 melon
21 peach
16 pear
28 raspberries
17 red pepper
22 zucchini

1.3

2 Cooking

6 baked
5 boiled
1 fried
2 grilled
4 roasted
3 steamed

1.4

3 Phrasal verbs

1 I eat **out** a lot because I don't really have time to cook. Luckily, there are lots of good restaurants close to where I live.
2 I'm trying to cut **down on** coffee right now. I'm only having one cup at breakfast.
3 The doctor told me that I should completely cut **out** all cheese and dairy products from my diet.

1.5

1 **A** Do you like salmon sushi?
B No. I don't like raw salmon. I prefer to eat it cooked.
2 **A** What are you going to have as an appetizer?
B I think I'll have the spicy shrimp. I love hot food.
3 **A** How should I cook this fresh tuna?
B Just grill it for a few minutes on each side.
4 **A** Are you going to the supermarket? Could you get me some low-fat yogurt?
B Sure. What flavor do you want?
A Just plain.
5 **A** What else can I put in this fruit salad?
B Well, we have some canned peaches. How about those?
6 **A** I never buy frozen raspberries.
B No, they taste OK, but the texture just isn't the same.

1.6

3 **cat** /æ/ crab salad
7 **bull** /ʊ/ a good cook
1 **fish** /ɪ/ grilled squid
5 **clock** /ɑ/ hot lobster
4 **egg** /ɛ/ a fresh red pepper
6 **saw** /ɔ/ raw pork
2 **tree** /i/ steamed green beans
8 **boot** /u/ tuna with zucchini

1.7

Naomi Definitely tea. I went to Aruba on vacation recently and I was staying at a hotel and they didn't have any good green tea. I really missed it in the mornings.
Sarah I absolutely love pasta, and I try to eat it whenever I can, so I would find it really difficult to…to live without pasta. Pasta and pesto is my favorite meal, and I have it at least twice a week – usually when my husband's away, because he hates pasta!
Emilio Yes, uh, pretty often. My wife's from Asia, from Indonesia, so we often…we often eat hot food. Um, I love hot food, uh, curries, any Indonesian food. I also love Thai food, like a good green curry.
Tran I guess, like a lot of people, I tend to eat chocolate in that situation – chocolate or ice cream, maybe. Definitely something sweet.
Austin Only caffeine, actually, which I didn't use to be. I used to drink a lot of coffee, but a few years ago I started noticing that it was… it was affecting me pretty badly when I drank coffee. I was getting headaches and, uh, I've never been tested for it, but, uh, I've stopped drinking caffeine – caffeine in coffee – and I think…I think I feel better.
Sean I like spicy ones, and I like them with meat, so maybe pepperoni. That's what I always end up ordering in an Italian restaurant.

1.8

1 I used to collect lots of recipes and write them down in my blue notebook, which I still have, by the way.
2 Now, I'm doing a lot of different things, and they're all very creative.
3 I have also written Aegean, which is my own cookbook, and it's like a life journal, which I love and will cherish forever.

1.9

1 I **live** in New York. She **works** in a restaurant.
We **don't eat** meat. Jack **doesn't wear** glasses.
Where **do** you **live**? **Does** the supermarket **open** on Sundays?
2 She usually **has** cereal for breakfast.
I'm never late for work.
We only **eat out** about once a month.

1.10

A **Is** your sister still **going out** with Adam?
B No, they broke up. She **isn't going out** with anyone now.
The phone**'s ringing**. Can you answer it?
House prices **are going up** very fast right now.

1.11

A What **are** you **looking for**?
B My car keys.
A I'll help you in a minute.
B But I **need** them now!
A What **are** you **cooking**? It **smells** delicious.
B I**'m making** pasta.
A Great! I **love** pasta.

1B Happy families?

1.12

1 **A** So what are you going to do next year, Adam? Are you going to go to college? Adam? Can you hear me?
B Sorry, Grandma. What did you say?
A I said, "Are you going to go to college next year?"
B No, Grandma. I've already told you like a hundred times: I'm not going to go to college. I'm going to look for a job. I need to earn some money.
A All right, dear. You don't need to shout. What time is it?
B Ten to three. I'll get you some coffee.

A Oh, thank you. That'd be nice.
2 A Bye. See you tomorrow.
B Bye. Hey, what do you mean tomorrow? Aren't you coming back tonight?
A No, I told you about it yesterday. I'm going to a party at Katie's. I'm staying overnight there.
B Who else is going?
A Oh, just the usual crowd. You don't know any of them.
B Well, make sure you don't go to bed too late. And don't forget to…
A Bye!
B Where's your coat? You can't go out like that. It's going to be cold tonight!
A Bye!
3 A Can I use your car tonight?
B No, you can't.
A You said you didn't need it. Why can't I borrow it?
B Because you won't take care of it. You'll drive too fast.
A I won't. I promise I'll drive really slowly. I'll be really careful.
B Oh, all right.
A Thanks. See you.

1.13

My sister**'s going to adopt** a child.
Are you **going to buy** a new car or a used one?
I**'m not going to go** to New York City tomorrow. The meeting is canceled.

1.14

The Yankees **are going to win**. They're playing really well.
Look at those black clouds. I think it**'s going to rain**.

1.15

Lorna and Sam **are getting** married in October.
We**'re meeting** at 10 o'clock tomorrow in Angelo's office.
Ali**'s leaving** on Friday and **coming back** next Tuesday.

1.16

I**'ll have** the steak. (instant decision)
I **won't tell** anybody where you are. (promise)
I**'ll carry** that bag for you. (offer)
You**'ll love** New York City! (prediction)
I**'ll be** home all afternoon. (future fact)

1.17

I'm going to look for a job.

1.18

1 My **sister's having** a **baby** in **April**.
2 Is **anyone** in your **family buying** a **car**?
3 Are you going to **see** your **parents** on the **weekend**?
4 Do you **think** you'll **live** at **home next year**?

1.19

Personality, 1 What are they like?
1 **Selfish** people think about themselves and not about other people.
2 **Spoiled** children are rude and behave badly because they are given everything they want.
3 **Mature** people behave like adults.
4 **Honest** people always tell the truth and never steal or cheat.
5 **Charming** people have an attractive personality and people like them.
6 **Sensible** people have common sense and are practical.
7 **Sociable** people are friendly and enjoy being with other people.
8 **Anxious** people are often worried or stressed.
9 **Imaginative** people have a good imagination.
10 **Independent** people like doing things on their own, without help.
11 **Bossy** people like telling other people what to do.
12 **Insecure** people are not confident about themselves.
13 **Sensitive** people can be easily hurt or offended.
14 **Stubborn** people never change their opinion or attitude about something.
15 **Patient** people can wait for a long time or accept difficulties without getting angry.
16 **Ambitious** people want to be successful in life.
17 **Reliable** people are ones who you can trust or depend on.
18 **Self-confident** people are sure of themselves and their abilities.
19 **Rebellious** people don't like obeying rules.
20 **Moody** people have moods that change quickly and often.
21 **Competitive** people always want to win.
22 **Affectionate** people show that they love or like other people very much.

1.20

2 Negative prefixes
***un-* / *dis-*:** unambitious, unclean, unfriendly, dishonest, unimaginative, unkind, disorganized, unreliable, unselfish, unsociable
***in-* / *im-* / *ir-*:** immature, impatient, irresponsible, insensitive

1.21

1 anxious, ambitious, generous, rebellious
2 sociable, reliable
3 responsible, sensible
4 competitive, talkative, sensitive
5 unfriendly, insecure, impatient, immature

1.22

Adam's story
I think there was always some rivalry between my brother and me, probably because I was the eldest, and, when I was sixteen and he was twelve, I was allowed to have a lock on my bedroom door so that I could have some privacy – but he wasn't. He couldn't lock his door and he hated that – because I could go into his room whenever I wanted, but he couldn't go into mine. Anyway, one day we were arguing about something – I can't actually remember what it was now – and he got very angry, and he chased me. So I ran into my bedroom and I locked the door. And, of course, that made him even angrier, and he started kicking the door. He was wearing these heavy boots – you know, Doc Martens or something like that – and he kicked the door really hard, and the door was damaged! Of course, my parents came running when they heard the noise, and when they saw the door was broken, they were furious! And both of us were punished, which I thought was really unfair, because it wasn't me who broke the door! And on top of it all, they didn't repair the lock for a really long time. So unfair!
Cecile's story
So, when I was very young, about four, I started taking violin lessons, and I had a small violin to practice on. At the beginning I loved it, but as soon as I got a bit better, maybe when I was six, and I could play little tunes, my parents told my older brother that he had to practice with me every day – he had to accompany me on the piano when I played my tunes. Now, my older brother, he was seven years older than me, and he was very good at music, he could play the piano really well, and he really didn't want to have to practice with me. So, every day after school, I would get my violin out, but as soon as we started each piece, he would deliberately start playing the piano part faster and faster, and of course, I couldn't keep up. I got really frustrated and I used to just end up bursting into tears and crying and crying. My mother always told him not to do it, but he didn't take any notice, and after a while I refused to practice with him, and later I just stopped playing. I'm absolutely sure the reason I gave up the violin was my brother. We get along OK now, though.

2A Spend or save?

2.1

Money, 1 Verbs
1 I'm going to **inherit** five thousand dollars.
2 I **save** money every week.
3 He has promised to **lend** me fifty dollars.
4 I need to **borrow** twenty dollars from my mom.

5 I often **waste** money.
6 I **can't afford** to buy that car.
7 The mechanic **charges** me four hundred dollars.
8 They **cost** two hundred dollars.
9 I **owe** Jim one hundred dollars.
10 I want to **invest** some money.
11 I **earn** one thousand eight-hundred dollars a month.
12 My house **is worth** about three-hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
13 We want to **raise** money for the new hospital.
14 I want to **transfer** some money to my son.

2.2

2 Prepositions
1 Would you like to pay cash or **by** card?
2 I paid **for** the dinner last night.
3 I spent one hundred dollars **on** books yesterday.
4 My uncle invested all his money **in** real estate.
5 I don't like lending money **to** friends.
6 I borrowed a lot of money **from** the bank.
7 They charged me one hundred twenty dollars for a haircut.
8 I never get **into** debt. I hate owing people money.

2.3

3 Nouns
1 bill
2 account
3 tax
4 loan
5 budget
6 mortgage
7 contactless payment
8 insurance
9 donation

2.4

4 Phrasal verbs
1 I took **out** two hundred dollars from an ATM.
2 When can you pay me **back** the money I lent you?
3 I have to live **off** my parents while I'm in college.
4 It's difficult for me and my wife to live **on** only one salary.

2.5

up /ʌ/ done, money, nothing, some, won
clock /ɒ/ borrow, contactless, dollar, honest, promise, shopping
phone /əʊ/ clothes, go, loan, owe, sold

2.6

afford
mortgage
order
organized
store
work
worth

2.7

1 Let's go shopping for clothes.
2 Can I borrow some money?
3 He won a million dollars.
4 I've done nothing wrong.
5 They can't afford to pay the mortgage.
6 I work in a store.

2.8

1 **Past experiences**
I**'ve inherited** some money, but I **haven't spent** it.
Sally **has** never **met** Bill's ex-wife.
Have you ever **lost** your credit card?
2 with ***yet*** and ***already***
I**'ve** already **seen** this movie twice. Can't we watch another one?
My brother **hasn't found** a new job yet. He's still looking.
"**Have** you **finished** your homework yet?" "No, not yet."

2.9

They **got** married last year.
I **didn't have** time to do my homework.
What time **did** you **wake up** this morning?

2.10

I**'ve been** to Tokyo twice.
I **went** there in 2010 and 2023.
I**'ve bought** a new computer.
I **bought** it last Saturday.

2B Life-changing

2.11

They**'ve known** each other for ten years.
Julia**'s had** that bag since she was in college.
A How long **have** you **worked** here?
B Since 2010.
A How long **has** your brother **had** his motorcycle?
B For about a year.

2.12

1 How long **have** you **been learning** English?
Nick **has been working** here since April.
They**'ve been going out** together for about three years.
2 A Your eyes are red. **Have** you **been crying**?
B No, I**'ve been** chopping onions.

2.13

1 **How long** have you been **learning French**?
2 I've been **learning French** for **three years**.
3 **How long** has it been **raining**?
4 It's been **raining** since **lunchtime**.

2.14

1 It's snowing. (*ping*) How long has it been snowing?
2 I'm learning Chinese. (*ping*) How long have you been learning Chinese?
3 Jessie is working in Argentina. (*ping*) How long has Jessie been working in Argentina?
4 John is looking for a job. (*ping*) How long has John been looking for a job?
5 They're living with Maria's parents. (*ping*) How long have they been living with Maria's parents?
6 I'm going to salsa classes. (*ping*) How long have you been going to salsa classes?
7 It's raining. (*ping*) How long has it been raining?
8 Kenji is going out with Emily. (*ping*) How long has Kenji been going out with Emily?

2.15

1 A Is Omar's apartment **small**?
B Yes, it's really tiny – just a bedroom and a living room.
2 A Are you **afraid** of flying?
B Yes, I'm terrified! I never fly anywhere.
3 A There was an **interesting** documentary about whales on TV last night.
B Yes, I thought it was fascinating.
4 A Are you very **hungry**?
B I'm starving! I haven't eaten all day.
5 A Was it **hot** in Dubai?
B It was boiling! One hundred ten degrees.
6 A Was Jack's kitchen **dirty**?
B It was filthy. It took us three hours to clean it.
7 A Are your parents **happy** about the wedding?
B They're delighted. In fact, they want to pay for everything!
8 A Was the movie **funny**?
B It was hilarious. We laughed all the way through.
9 A Are you **sure** you locked the door?
B I'm positive. I remember turning the key.

10 **A** Were you **surprised** to hear that Tyler and Kimiko have broken up?
B I was absolutely amazed! I never thought it would happen.
11 **A** Are you **cold**? You still haven't taken your coat off!
B I'm freezing. Can you turn the heat up?
12 **A** You look very **tired**. What have you been doing?
B I just finished a four-hour meeting with my boss! I'm absolutely exhausted!

3A Who got there first?

3.1

Transportation, 1 Public transportation and vehicles

2 bus
8 ferry
6 freeway / highway
5 light rail
9 motorcycle
4 scooter / e-scooter
7 subway
3 truck
1 van

3.2

2 On the road

1 bike lane
2 car crash
3 crosswalk
4 gas station
5 parking ticket
6 pedestrian zone
7 roadwork
8 rush hour
9 seat belt
10 speed camera
11 speed limit
12 taxi stand
13 traffic jam
14 traffic light

3.3

4 Phrasal verbs

1 We **set** off at seven in the morning to try to avoid the traffic.
2 I arrive at eight fifteen. Do you think you could **pick** me up at the train station?
3 Always check the address you put in your GPS or you may **end** up in the wrong place.
4 We're going to **run** out of gas soon. Let's stop at the next gas station.
5 **Look** out! You're going to crash!

3.4

1 cheap; jeep
2 chain; Jane
3 choke; joke
4 ship; chip
5 shoes; choose
6 wash; watch

3.5

1 jeep
2 chain
3 joke
4 chip
5 shoes
6 watch

3.6

1 Do you like potato chips?
2 I'm going to wash it.
3 You choose.
4 Don't joke about it.
5 Is it cheap?

3.7

1 My car is a little **older than** yours.
San Francisco is **more expensive than** Chicago.
This test is **less difficult than** the last one.
Olive oil is **better** for you **than** butter.
2 The new sofa isn't **as comfortable as** the old one.
I don't have **as many** books **as** I used to.

3.8

1 My father drives **faster than** me.
He walks **more slowly than** I do.
Atlanta played **worse** today **than** last week.
2 Max doesn't speak English **as well as** his wife.
I don't earn **as much as** my boss.

3.9

Kevin is **the tallest** player on the team.
Singapore is **the most expensive** city in the world.
The small bag is **the least expensive**.
Lucy is **the best student** in the class.
Who dresses **the most fashionably** in your family?
That's **the worst** we've ever played.

3.10

1 What's the most dangerous thing you can do while you're driving?
2 …you'll probably make bad decisions…
3 …people slow down to look at an accident...
4 …this is a really common cause of accidents on freeways.
5 This makes you twice as likely to have an accident.
6 What did you find most interesting?
7 …always keep your eyes on the road!

3.11

H = TV host, T = Tom

H On today's show we're talking about how to drive safely. There's a great book called *Survive the Drive* that has lots of useful tips, and we asked Tom, our transportation and travel correspondent, to take a look. Welcome, Tom.
T Thank you.
H So, tell us – what's the most dangerous thing you can do while you're driving? Obviously, we're not talking about drinking alcohol, taking drugs, or using a handheld phone to make calls or text, which everyone knows you must never do.
T Well, this is really surprising – at the top of the list is driving when you're feeling emotional. The researchers found that you're nearly ten times more likely to have an accident if you're feeling very sad or angry or stressed. If you're emotional, then you can't concentrate on the road, and you'll probably make bad decisions if you find yourself in a dangerous situation. In fact, if you're feeling very emotional, it'd be better not to drive at all!
H Wow, OK. I'll try to remember that next time I have a bad day at work! What's the second most dangerous thing?
T This one's less surprising – it's reaching for something in your car. It might be your phone, or a map, or some candy. If you're reaching down, or trying to get something from the back seat, then you aren't looking at the road, and you're nine times more likely to have an accident.
H And number three?
T Number three is looking at something interesting or something that's happening by the road. A really common example of this is when people slow down to look at an accident – they don't realize that by looking at the accident and not at the road, the chance of having an accident themselves goes up over seven times. In fact, this is a really common cause of accidents on freeways.
H So the message is, don't be distracted.
T Yes, exactly. If you're driving fast, you can travel over three hundred feet in less than three seconds. And a lot can happen in three seconds.
H So that's the top three – what about other things to avoid?
T Well, at number four is adjusting your GPS, which can be very distracting, and makes you nearly five times more likely to have an accident. At number five is driving when you're tired. Sixty percent of drivers say they've driven when tired in the last year, so it's a big problem – and you can lose control of your car completely. At number six is adjusting your radio or music system. This makes you twice as likely to have an accident. Again, it's the distraction from the road that's the problem, and only having one hand on the wheel.
H And the last two?
T The seventh is eating or drinking, because, again, you usually take one hand off the wheel. And the eighth is talking to a passenger,

which can be distracting because the driver often turns to look at the passenger.
H So how would you summarize the research? What did you find most interesting?
T I think for me the most interesting thing is that some of these things don't seem very dangerous and good drivers often do them – but the research shows that they are. So next time you get in your car to drive somewhere, think about what you're doing, and always, always keep your eyes on the road!

3.12
A Personally, I don't think people should need a driver's license for an e-scooter. You don't need a driver's license for a bike, after all.
B I agree. In my opinion, e-scooters are more like bicycles than cars. But I think people shouldn't be allowed to ride them on the sidewalk. It's very dangerous for pedestrians. I think there are lots of accidents when people ride them on the sidewalk.
A It depends. Sometimes the street's too dangerous for e-scooters. But I agree, I don't think people need to have a driver's license to ride them.

3.13
1 Personally, I don't think people should need a driver's license for an e-scooter.
2 In my opinion, e-scooters are more like bicycles than cars.
3 But I think people shouldn't be allowed to ride them on the sidewalk.

3B Challenging stereotypes

3.14
1 It's **a nice house**.
She's **a lawyer**.
2 I saw **an old man** with **a dog**.
3 What **an awful day**!
4 I have classes three times **a week**.

3.15
1 I saw an old man with a dog. **The dog** was barking.
2 **The doorbell** rang and my father opened **the door**.
The children are at school.
3 **The moon** goes around **the Earth**.
4 I'm going to **the movies** tonight.
5 It's **the best** restaurant in town.

3.16
1 Is it true that **girls** often learn to read earlier than **boys**?
Love is more important than **money**.
2 She's not **at home** today.
I get back **from work** at 5:30.
3 I never have **breakfast**.
I'm going to the movies **on Tuesday**.
4 See you **next week**.

3.17
the movies
the office
the umbrella
the universe
the moon
the internet
the kitchen
the accident
the evening
the dark

3.18
A Generally speaking, I think it's true that only children are self-confident. They spend a lot of time with adults, so they learn to discuss things and, in general, they behave in a more grown-up way.
B I agree. On the whole, I think that only children are more independent than children with brothers and sisters.
C I don't think it's true that only children are self-confident. They tend to spend a lot of time by themselves and they can be pretty quiet and shy around other people. Also, because they don't have brothers or sisters, they aren't usually very good at working out problems with other children.

3.19
1 Generally speaking, I think it's true that only children are self-confident.
2 In general, they behave in a more grown-up way.
3 On the whole, I think that only children are more independent than children with brothers and sisters.
4 They tend to spend a lot of time by themselves.
5 They aren't usually very good at working out problems with other children.

3.20
I = interviewer, D = Dora Vanette
I Has the "pink for girls, blue for boys" rule always been around?
D Actually, not at all. Until about nineteen forty, the colors didn't have these meanings at all. From the seventeen hundreds to around the eighteen fifties, white was the preferred color for children's clothes. Between eighteen fifty and about nineteen forty, both genders dressed in pink and blue, but pink was thought to be a strong color suitable for boys to wear, while blue was considered softer and therefore better for girls – the complete opposite to what we are now familiar with.
I Oh really? That's so interesting. So when did our modern blue and pink idea come in?
D Well, from nineteen forty to nineteen fifty, the convention of "blue for boys, pink for girls" was established in children's clothes, and this idea gradually expanded to include the toys girls and boys played with, even though only thirty percent of toys were labeled for girls or boys at this time.
I Did the pink and blue fashion continue through the nineteen seventies?
D Actually, during the seventies, with feminist activism, gender-neutral colors like red and yellow became more popular both for clothes and toys. But by the nineteen eighties, companies realized that they could sell more products if parents bought different things for each gender. Today, pink and blue are more prevalent than ever.

3.21
I Welcome to the podcast. And today we're going to talk about a fascinating topic: how color became linked to gender in some countries. I'm with Dora Vanette, a lecturer in the history of design. Dora, thanks for joining us today. Let's start with JeongMee Yoon's "The Pink and Blue Projects."
D Yes, sure, well, in "The Pink and Blue Projects," the artist photographed children's rooms – the boys' rooms are full of blue things, and the girls' rooms are full of pink ones.
I That's a familiar sight for most people. Is this something we need to worry about?
D I think the photos are disturbing because they show how these two colors dominate for children, especially with toys. Toys become the way that gendered ideas influence a child's developing mind.
I Has the "pink for girls, blue for boys" rule always been around?
D Actually, not at all. Until about nineteen forty, the colors didn't have these meanings at all. From the seventeen hundreds to around the eighteen fifties, white was the preferred color for children's clothes. Between eighteen fifty and about nineteen forty, both genders dressed in pink and blue, but pink was thought to be a strong color suitable for boys to wear, while blue was considered softer and therefore better for girls – the complete opposite to what we are now familiar with.
I Oh really? That's so interesting. So when did our modern blue and pink idea come in?
D Well, from nineteen forty to nineteen fifty, the convention of "blue for boys, pink for girls" was established in children's clothes, and this idea gradually expanded to include the toys girls and boys played with, even though only thirty percent of toys were labeled for girls or boys at this time.
I So, when did this change? I mean, when did toys start being marketed almost exclusively to either boys or girls?
D In about the early nineteen sixties. The American company Hasbro started producing soldier dolls called GI Joes, and they were marketed to boys – they became incredibly popular. And at the same time, the even more famous and very pink Barbie doll was also

introduced. With GI Joe and Barbie, the idea of certain toys for girls and different ones for boys very quickly became widely accepted. Toys for girls encouraged them to play at being wives and mothers, while toys for boys encouraged them to be adventurous and aggressive.
I Did the pink and blue fashion continue through the nineteen seventies?
D Actually, during the seventies, with feminist activism, gender-neutral colors like red and yellow became more popular both for clothes and toys. But by the nineteen eighties, companies realized that they could sell more products if parents bought different things for each gender. Today, pink and blue are more prevalent than ever.
I Is it really the parents who push their children in these directions, or do the children themselves choose the colors?
D Well, there's a famous book called *Cinderella Ate My Daughter*, by Peggy Orenstein, and she describes a problem that many mothers face today, when they find that their daughters actually choose to be a "pretty pink princess" without any encouragement from their parents – actually, sometimes even with opposition from their parents.
I Why do you think this is?
D Well, mainly because they want to fit in, to belong to a group.
I Do you think gendered toys are more a problem for girls? I mean, that girls suffer because their parents don't buy them construction toys or science toys?
D No, not at all, it affects both. In fact, even in the twenty-first century, it seems to be a lot more socially acceptable for girls to be interested in science toys than for boys to like dolls.
I Well, thank you so much, Dora. That was fascinating.
D I'd just like to add that JeongMee Yoon's daughter is now grown-up, and pink is apparently no longer her favorite color!

3.22

Dependent prepositions, 1 After verbs

1 He apologized **to** the police officer **for** driving fast.
2 I never argue **with** my husband **about** money.
3 We're arriving **in** Miami on Sunday.
4 We're arriving **at** O'Hare Airport at three forty-five.
5 Could you ask the waiter **for** the check?
6 Do you believe **in** stereotypes?
7 Who does this book belong **to**?
8 I can't choose **between** these two bags.
9 We might go out. It depends **on** the weather.
10 I dreamed **about** my childhood last night.
11 Don't laugh **at** me! I'm doing my best!
12 I'm really looking forward **to** the party.
13 If I pay **for** the meal, can you get the tip?
14 This music reminds me **of** our honeymoon in Italy.
15 I don't spend a lot of money **on** clothes.
16 We need to talk **to** Anita **about** her report card.

3.23

2 After adjectives

1 My brother is afraid **of** bats.
2 She's really angry **with** her boyfriend **about** last night.
3 I'm very close **to** my older sister.
4 This exercise isn't very different **from** the last one.
5 We're really excited **about** going to Brazil.
6 Krakow is famous **for** its main square.
7 I'm fed up **with** sitting in this traffic jam.
8 I'm very fond **of** my little nephew. He's adorable.
9 I've never been good **at** sports.
10 Eat your vegetables. They're good **for** you.
11 My sister is very interested **in** astrology.
12 She's very passionate **about** riding her bike. She does about thirty miles every weekend.
13 I don't like people who aren't kind **to** animals.
14 She used to be married **to** a pop star.
15 I'm really happy **with** my new motorcycle.
16 My dad was very proud **of** learning to ski.
17 Why are you always rude **to** waiters and salespeople?
18 Rachel is worried **about** losing her job.
19 I'm tired **of** walking. Let's stop and rest.

3.24

1 When you're with your close friends, what do you usually talk **about**?
2 Is there anything you're really looking forward **to**?
3 Who in your family are you closest **to**?
4 What kind of movies are you most interested **in**?
5 What's your town or region famous **for**?
6 What superstitions do you believe **in**, if any?
7 Is there a story in the news right now that you're really tired **of**?
8 Have you bought anything recently that you're very happy **with**?
9 What does success on an exam depend **on**?
10 What do you hate spending money **on**?
11 What achievement are you most proud **of**?
12 Who was the last person you apologized **to**? What **for**?

4A Modern manners

4.1

1 Thanks very much. OK. Goodbye. [Hangs up.]
2 **A** That's all good, but the financial figures for the last quarter do give us some cause for concern. I mean, it had…[phone ringing].
All Oh…Oh no…
A Who's that?
B Sorry. Sorry about that, guys.
3 [Sound of busy tone.] Aaah.
4 All our representatives are busy right now. Please hold for the next available representative.
5 Hi, Phil, it's Sandra. I'll be home in ten minutes. See you. [Sound effect of playing it back at double speed, then pings it over]
6 [Sound effect of several different ringtones]
7 [Sound effect of dialing tone and ringtone]
8 **A** Hi, honey. I'm on the six twenty-five, so I should get in at eight twenty-two.
B Great. Do you want me to…
A Hello Jane? Jane, can you hear me?
9 **A** Hello?
B Oh, hi. It's Eric. I called half an hour ago, but Ann wasn't in. Is she there now?
10 [Sound effect of someone texting]
11 **A** Here, take a look…Yeah, the next one…
B Oh, you look so pretty. Where's this one taken?
12 **A** I need to talk to both of you.
B Oh, right. Emma, come here. Dad wants to speak to both of us.
C Hi Bernard.
A Can you both hear me?
B & C Yes, yes.

4.2

7 A (*audio from 4.1*) He's dialing a number.
10 B (*audio from 4.1*) She's texting a friend.
1 C (*audio from 4.1*) He just hung up.
6 D (*audio from 4.1*) She's choosing a new ringtone.
9 E (*audio from 4.1*) He's calling back.
5 F (*audio from 4.1*) She sent him a voice message (or voice note).
3 G (*audio from 4.1*) The line's busy.
12 H (*audio from 4.1*) He's putting him on speakerphone.
2 I (*audio from 4.1*) His phone went off in the middle of a meeting.
4 J (*audio from 4.1*) She needs to talk to a helpline, but they put her on hold.
8 K (*audio from 4.1*) He was cut off in the middle of a conversation.
11 L (*audio from 4.1*) She's scrolling through photos.

4.3

1 You **have to** turn off your phone during takeoff and landing.
You **must** be on time tomorrow because there's a test.
2 I love the Louvre! You **have to** go when you're in Paris.
You **must** see this movie. It's amazing!
3 I **had to** wear a uniform at my elementary school.
I hate **having to** get up early. My interview is at 9:00.
Do you **have to** work on Saturdays?

4.4

You **don't have to** pay. This museum is free.
You **don't have to** go to the party if you don't want to.

4.5

You **must not** park here.

4.6

1 You **should** take warm clothes with you to Quito. It might be cold at night.
You **shouldn't** drink so much coffee. It isn't good for you.
2 I think the government **should** do something about unemployment.

4.7

calm	hour	talk
design	island	walk
dishonest	knowledge	whole
doubt	listen	wrong
foreign	rhythm	
half	should	

4.8

1 **Belinda** She's a nice woman, don't get me wrong, and on the whole, we get along well, but one thing she does that I think is really rude, is that whenever she comes over for a meal, she criticizes my cooking. I'm not a professional – obviously – but I think I'm a pretty good cook, and it really annoys me, especially after I've spent hours making something really good.
2 **Damien** Well, he lives in New York City, and he likes to come and stay with us from time to time, which is great. But he just called me saying he's coming next month and he's bringing his new dog. I know he just got this dog, and he takes really good care of it, and doesn't like leaving it alone, but it's still a puppy and my girlfriend and I aren't very into dogs. Also, we just redecorated our house, and we did a lot of work on the yard, and I'm pretty sure the dog's going to destroy them both.
3 **Miranda** He's eight years old and his parents don't set any rules for him. So, he's really wild, and whenever they come to our house, he just shouts all the time, jumps on the furniture, makes a mess in the kitchen. He even writes on the walls! It's really exhausting, but my sister's very sensitive about me criticizing her son, so generally I don't say anything. But I've reached the point where I'd almost prefer it if they didn't come over.

4.9

Belinda
1 I think you should be the one **who behaves well**.
2 You shouldn't **argue with her** because she won't change her opinion.
Damien
3 I think you should politely, but directly, **say how you feel**.
4 To be honest, you don't really have to **give a reason**.
Miranda
5 You have to **speak to his parents** before their next visit.
6 Explain that he has to **calm down** a little when he's visiting.
7 "You must not **write on the walls**."

4.10

H = host, B = Belinda, S = Sarah, D = Damien, M = Miranda

H Good afternoon, everyone. On today's *Modern Manners Show*, the subject is family, and what to do with rude relatives. Our etiquette expert Sarah is here to take your calls, so if you have a family member who behaves badly, and you don't know what to do about it, just call us here at 1-800-555-4545.
And our first caller is Belinda, from Walnut Creek. Hi, Belinda, tell us about your rude relatives.
B Well, I hate to say it because it's such a cliché, but it's my mother-in-law. She's a nice woman, don't get me wrong, and on the whole we get along well, but one thing she does that I think is really rude is that whenever she comes over for a meal, she criticizes my cooking. I'm not a professional – obviously – but I think I'm a pretty good cook, and it really annoys me, especially after I've spent hours making something really good.
H OK, so Sarah, over to you. How should Belinda deal with her mother-in-law?
S Hi, Belinda. I know this won't be easy, but when she does this, I think you should be the one who behaves well. Stay calm, thank her as politely as possible for her advice, and change the subject. You shouldn't argue with her, because she won't change her opinion – and it won't make you feel better either. Instead, encourage your husband or another relative to say how great your cooking is in front of your mother-in-law. When she sees that her criticisms aren't having any effect, and that everybody else loves your food, she'll either stop criticizing or she'll start paying compliments herself.
H Thanks very much, Sarah. And our next caller is Damien, from Hudson. Hi, Damien. I think you're going to tell us about a problem with your brother, is that right?
D Yes, that's right.
H So what's the issue?
D Well, he lives in New York City, and he likes to come and stay with us from time to time, which is great. But he just called me saying he's coming next month and he's bringing his new dog. I know he just got this dog, and he takes really good care of it, and doesn't like leaving it alone, but it's still a puppy, and my girlfriend and I aren't very into dogs. Also, we just redecorated our house, and we did a lot of work on the yard, and I'm pretty sure the dog's going to destroy them both.
H Sarah, what do you think Damien should do with his brother and his dog? Do you think it's rude to arrive at someone's house with a dog?
S Yes, I have to say I do. It's bad manners for a guest to bring an uninvited pet, even to a relative's home. This is true even if you have one of your own and your house is already animal-friendly. I think you should politely, but directly, say how you feel. You can add a reason like, as you say, you just redecorated, but to be honest, you don't really have to give a reason.
H Well, that's very clear advice. Thanks, Sarah. And finally, Miranda from San Pedro. Hi, Miranda. Tell us about your problem.
M Hi there. My problem's with my nephew, my sister's son. He's eight years old and his parents don't set any rules for him. So he's really wild, and whenever they come to our house, he just shouts all the time, jumps on the furniture, makes a mess in the kitchen. He even writes on the walls! It's really exhausting, but my sister's very sensitive about me criticizing her son, so generally I don't say anything. But I've reached the point where I'd almost prefer it if they didn't come over.
H Sarah, what should Miranda do with her nightmare nephew?
S You have to speak to his parents before their next visit, or at least to your sister. But instead of being critical, say how great it is that their son has so much energy, and how much you love him, but then explain that he has to calm down a little when he's visiting. And at the beginning of his next visit, welcome him, but give him some rules for your house. Say, "Hi. It's great to see you again! But just a couple of house rules: no jumping on the furniture, and if you want to draw, please use a piece of paper – you must not write on the walls." He won't mind, and in the long run your sister will be grateful.

4.11

A Well, I don't think people should eat or drink in a movie theater. I mean, a movie only lasts about two hours. I think people should have a meal before or after a movie.
B Yes, I agree, I think it's bad manners to eat in a movie theater, especially noisy food, like chips. Some movie theaters nowadays are more like restaurants! You get a menu and then somebody brings the food and drink to your seats. I think it's rude to eat noisy food when other people are trying to watch the movie.
C I don't think you have to ban food altogether, just *noisy* food. It's nice to maybe have a drink and a snack, like a chocolate bar. That doesn't make a noise.
A Yes, it does! I hate it when people unwrap a chocolate bar or candy. The paper always makes a lot of noise!
B It really annoys me, too. If people want to eat or drink when they see a movie, they should stay at home and watch the movie on TV.

4.12
1 I don't think people should eat or drink in a movie theater.
2 I think it's bad manners to eat in a movie theater.
3 I think it's rude to eat noisy food when other people are trying to watch the movie.
4 I don't think you have to ban food altogether, just noisy food.
5 I hate it when people unwrap a chocolate bar or candy.
6 It really annoys me, too.

4B Yes, we can!

4.13
I **can** speak three languages fluently.
Jenny **can't** come tonight. She's sick.
Our daughter **could** play the violin when she was three.
They **couldn't** wait because they were in a hurry.

4.14
1 Luke **has been able to** swim since he was three.
I'd like **to be able to** ski.
I love **being able to** stay in bed late on Sunday morning.
You**'ll be able to** practice your English in the US.
2 Fortunately, I **am able to** accept your invitation.
My colleagues **weren't able to** come to yesterday's meeting.

4.15
1 He's **never** been **able** to **dance**.
2 We **won't** be **able** to **come**.
3 I'd **love** to be **able** to **ski**.
4 She **hates not** being **able** to **drive**.

4.16
1 I'd love to be able to ski. Ride a horse (*ping*) I'd love to be able to ride a horse.
2 We won't be able to come. Park (*ping*) We won't be able to park.
3 I've never been able to dance. Speak French (*ping*) I've never been able to speak French.
4 She hates not being able to drive. Cook (*ping*) She hates not being able to cook.
5 Will you be able to find it? Afford it (*ping*) Will you be able to afford it?
6 He'd love to be able to snowboard. Windsurf (*ping*) He'd love to be able to windsurf.
7 I love being able to understand everyone. Speak to everyone (*ping*) I love being able to speak to everyone.
8 They haven't been able to finish. Come (*ping*) They haven't been able to come.

4.17
1 I tested myself on the new vocabulary. We (*ping*) We tested ourselves on the new vocabulary.
2 I'm teaching myself Spanish. He (*ping*) He's teaching himself Spanish.
3 We introduced ourselves. They (*ping*) They introduced themselves.
4 He loves talking about himself. She (*ping*) She loves talking about herself.
5 They filmed the video themselves. You (*ping*) You filmed the video yourself! You filmed the video yourselves!
6 She's cut herself. I (*ping*) I've cut myself.

4.18
1 What music do you listen to if you feel depressed?
2 What do you think is the most exciting sport to watch?
3 What's the most amazing scenery you've ever seen?
4 Have you ever been disappointed by a birthday present?
5 Which do you find more tiring, clothes shopping or grocery shopping?
6 What's the most embarrassing thing that's ever happened to you?
7 Are you frightened of heights?
8 Do you usually feel very tired in the morning?
9 What's the most boring movie you've ever seen?
10 Do you ever get frustrated by technology?

5A Good sports

5.1
1 You can do the *butterfly* in swimming.
2 There's a shot called a *slam dunk* in basketball.
3 The person who throws the ball in baseball is called the *pitcher*.
4 There are two teams of eleven people and a ball that isn't round in American football.
5 You hit the ball over a net on a table in table tennis (or Ping-Pong).
6 Players walk about five miles, and never run, during a game of golf.
7 There are two teams of six who play on ice in ice hockey.
8 There are four main tennis tournaments in the world: in Melbourne, Paris, London, and New York.
9 You can do different activities, for example, running, high jump, or javelin, in track and field.
10 Brazil has won more World Cups than any other country in soccer.

5.2
Sports, 1 People and places
3 captain
2 coach
1 fans
4 players
7 referee / umpire
9 spectators / the crowd
6 sports arena
8 stadium
5 team

5.3
1 tennis **court** / basketball **court**
2 soccer field / baseball field
3 swimming **pool** / diving **pool**
4 running track / horse racing track
5 golf **course**
6 ski **slope**

5.4
2 Verbs
a beat, **beat**, **beaten**
win, **won**, **won**
lose, **lost**, **lost**
tie, **tied**, **tied**
b 1 Spain **tied** with Brazil two–two.
2 Costa Rica **beat** the US three–zero.
3 Costa Rica **won** the game three–zero.
4 The Chicago Bulls **lost** seventy-eight to ninety-one to the Boston Celtics.

5.5
1 Professional sportspeople have to **train** every day.
2 Don't play tennis on a wet court. You might **get injured**.
3 A soccer player has to try to **kick** the ball into the goal.
4 I've started going to the gym because I want to **get in shape**.
5 Our new striker is going to **score** a lot of goals.
6 Would you like to **go** swimming this afternoon?
7 My brothers **do** yoga and tai chi.
8 In basketball, players **throw** the ball to each other.

5.6
3 Phrasal verbs
1 "warm up" means "do gentle exercise to get ready – for a game, for example"
2 "work out" means "exercise, usually at a gym"
3 "was sent off" means "was told to leave the field, court, etc."
4 "was knocked out" means "was eliminated"

5.7
1 I hurt myself when I worked out yesterday.
2 Her serve's worse than the other girl's.
3 It was a tie – the score was four to four.

4 It's the worst sport in the world.
5 We warmed up on the court.
6 They wore red shirts and white shorts.

5.8

I = interviewer, JA = Juan Antonio

Part 1

I What made you want to become a referee?
JA My father was a referee, but that didn't influence me – in fact, the opposite, because I saw all the problems that he had as a referee. But as a child, I was always attracted by the idea, and at school I used to referee all kinds of sport – basketball, handball, volleyball, and of course football. I was invited to join the Referees' Federation when I was only fourteen years old.
I Were you good at sports yourself?
JA Yes, I was a very good handball player. People often think that referees become referees because they're frustrated players, but this is just not true in most cases in my experience.
I What was the most exciting game you ever refereed?
JA It's difficult to choose one match as the most exciting. But I remember some of the Real Madrid–Barcelona matches – for example, the first one I ever refereed. The atmosphere was incredible in the stadium. But really, it's impossible to pick just one – there have been so many.
I What was the worst experience you ever had as a referee?
JA The worst? Well, that was something that happened very early in my career. I was only sixteen and I was refereeing a match in a town in Spain and the home team lost. After the match, I was attacked and injured by the players of the home team and by the spectators. After all these years I can still remember a mother, who had a little baby in her arms, who was trying to hit me. She was so angry with me that she nearly dropped her baby. That was my worst moment, and it nearly made me stop being a referee.
I Do you think that there's more cheating in soccer than in the past?
JA Yes, I think so.
I Why?
JA I think it's because there's so much money in football today that it's become much more important to win. Also, football is much faster than it used to be, so it's much more difficult for referees to detect cheating.
I How do soccer players cheat?
JA Oh, there are a few ways, but for me, the worst thing in football today is what we call "simulation" or "diving." Diving is when a player pretends to have been fouled when in fact he hasn't. For example, sometimes a player falls over in the penalty area when, in fact, nobody has touched him, and this can result in the referee giving a penalty when it wasn't a penalty. In my opinion, when a player does this, he's cheating not only the referee, not only the players of the other team, but also the spectators, because spectators pay money to see a fair contest. However, since FIFA introduced Video Analysis Referee, what we call VAR, it's much easier to be sure if a foul was really committed or not.

5.9

Part 2

I What's the most difficult thing about being a referee?
JA The most difficult thing is to make the right decisions during a match. It's difficult because you have to make decisions when everything's happening so quickly – football today is very fast. You must remember that everything is happening at one hundred kilometers an hour. Also, important decisions often depend on the referee's interpretation of the rules. Things aren't black and white. And of course, making decisions would be much easier if players didn't cheat.
I Do you think that the idea of fair play doesn't exist any more?
JA Not at all. On the contrary, I think fair play does exist – the players who cheat are the exceptions.
I Finally, who was the best player you ever saw in your career as a referee?
JA I have to say Leo Messi.
I Why is he special for you?
JA Well, a study was done on him which showed that Messi could run faster *with* the ball than many footballers can do *without* the ball. But apart from his great ability, what I always admired about him was that he wasn't a typical superstar footballer. In public and in his personal life, his behavior was always very normal. That's unusual for such a famous player.

5.10

They **were** in Mexico in 2023.
A South African **won** the race.
The plane **didn't arrive** on time.
What time **did** you **get up** this morning?
When I **lived** in Los Angeles, I often **went** to watch the Lakers.

5.11

1 What **were** you **doing** at six o'clock last night?
2 I **was driving** along the freeway when it started snowing.
3 While I **was doing** the housework, the children **were playing** in the yard.
4 It was a cold night and it **was raining**. I **was watching** TV in the living room.

5.12

When they turned on the TV, the game **had** already **finished**.
As soon as I shut the door, I realized that I**'d left** my keys on the table.
We couldn't get a table in the restaurant because we **hadn't booked** one.

5.13

It was a cold night and it **was raining**. I **was watching** TV in the living room. Suddenly, I **heard** a knock at the door. I **got up** and **opened** the door. But there **was** nobody there. The person who **had knocked** on the door **had disappeared**.

5.14

A I'm going to tell you about a time when I saw a really exciting sporting event. This happened many years ago when I was working as an interpreter for a sports team.
B Wow! What sport was it?
A It was handball, women's handball. The team – they were Spanish – were in the final of the Champions League, and they were playing a Danish team. I was sitting on the bench with the players, because I had to translate anything that the referees said.
B That sounds exciting.
A It was very exciting, because a Spanish team had never won the Champions League, and everybody thought the Danish team was going to win. And by halftime, the Spanish team were losing by eight goals, which is a lot in handball.
B What happened next?
A Suddenly, every time the Danish team tried to score a goal, our goalkeeper stopped it. And every time she stopped one, our team counterattacked and we got a goal. And in the end, we won the game.
B How amazing!
A Yes, we couldn't believe it. We were all jumping up and down. We were so happy. I'll never forget it.

5.15

1 I'm going to tell you about a time when I saw a really exciting sporting event.
2 This happened many years ago when I was working as an interpreter for a sports team.
3 Wow! What sport was it?
4 That sounds exciting.
5 What happened next?
6 How amazing!

5B Best Friends Forever

5.16

Well, I used to be a teacher, and I taught English to adults in Indonesia for a few years, and I met my wife there, um, in the school that I was working in. She was a student at the school – not my class, I should point out, just a student at the school. And one day in the hall, I was walking to class and she was running through the hall, because she was late for class – she didn't use to be very punctual in those days. And she crashed into me, and I was on my way to class, so I was carrying a whole load of things, and I dropped all my books, all my papers, all my pens…They went all over the floor. And did she help me pick them up? Nope! She just ran off, laughing. She thought it was very funny. So…you could say it wasn't love at first sight. But we became friends after that, and we sometimes used to have tea together. And after being friends for, I think, three years, we got together, became boyfriend and girlfriend. And then a few years later we got engaged, and then we got married. And now we've been married for twelve years.

5.17

1 I **used to teach** English when I was living abroad.
He **didn't use to exercise** at all, but now he runs marathons.
I **never used to like** soccer, but I watch it every week now.
We **used to be** close friends, but we don't talk to each other anymore.
That hotel **used to have** a swimming pool, but they closed it.
Did they **use to live** downtown?
Didn't you **use to have** long hair?
2 I **usually meet** my friends on the weekends.
I **don't usually go out** during the week.
Houses in the suburbs **usually have** yards.
Do you **usually walk** to work?

5.18

snake /s/ summer, parents, promise, singer, sport, supermarket, used to
zebra /z/ busy, friends, lose, music, use, vacations
shower /ʃ/ sure, sugar
television /ʒ/ decision, occasion, unusual, usually

5.19

1 I'm sure you used to put sugar in your tea.
2 She didn't use to like classical music, but now she loves it.
3 We used to stay with my parents' friends during summer vacation.
4 Did you use to use your car more?
5 The singer usually practices for six hours a day.

5.20

2 People
1 couple
2 partner
3 fiancé(e)
4 roommate
5 colleague
6 ex
7 close friend
8 classmate

5.21

R = Rickie, J = Joanna, M = Mandy

R You're listening to *The Morning Show*, and I'm Rickie Hammond.
J And I'm Joanna Keys.
R Now, I wonder how many of you know what today is? Well, it's Friendship Day! All over the world today, people are celebrating those wonderful people called friends. We've been doing some research this morning about friends, and we've discovered five fascinating facts about friends for you. Just listen to these. Joanna?
J Friends fact number one: Animals have friends, too! Yes, apparently, we humans aren't the only ones who have friends. There's strong evidence that animals like chimpanzees, horses, elephants, dolphins, and even bats can form friendships for life. And they even make friends with animals that aren't from their species!
R Friends fact number two: We have more real friends thanks to social media! You may find this hard to believe, but since the invention of the internet, and especially since social media came on the scene, we actually have more real-world friends than before. People always say we're so busy with our online friends that we don't have time for our real friends. But, in fact, the opposite is true. A doctor in psychology at Sheffield Hallam University has done some research that shows that the internet actually helps us to keep up friendships. And why is that? Because with social media it's easier to stay in touch. In the past, we used to lose touch with friends because of distance or lack of time. So now you know…
J Friends fact number three: Having friends at work makes you more productive. Now, you probably think that if you have lots of friends at work, you waste a lot of time gossiping with them. Well, listen to this. According to various studies, having friends at work makes you more productive and more creative. And I can believe that because, you know, if you have friends at work, you're going to be happier, which in turn, probably makes you work better. Just one thing, though – don't be friends with your boss! That might make your colleagues trust you less, and they might think you got your job because of your friendship.
R Friends fact number four: Love can make you lose two friends. Yes, it's a sad fact that you can lose two friends when you fall in love. According to the anthropologist Robin Dunbar, who's studied the effect that love has on friendship, when a new person comes into your life, he – or she, of course – displaces two other people in your circle of friends. He says that when you're in love, you spend less time with your friends, and this means that friendships deteriorate. And you know something, from my experience, that's true.
J Friends fact number five: So this is the last one, and it's good news! Friendship is good for your health. People who have a lot of friends are less stressed and live longer. Research shows that you are fifty percent more likely to have a long life if you have a good social network.
So, now we're asking you to choose a song for a special friend. Call us or text us at 800-555-9176. The lines are open now, and our first caller is Mandy from Portland.
M Hi, Joanna! Can you play "I'll Be There for You" for my best friend? Her name's Annie and I love her to pieces…

5.22

A I'm going to talk about going on vacation with a friend. I think it's a bad idea to go on vacation with only one friend. The main reason is that with a group of people, everyone can choose different activities, and there's always someone to do something with you. For example, I went to Mexico with a group of friends, and some people went to the beach every day, but other people went to see the pyramids and museums. It worked really well. Also, if you have an argument with one person, there are other people to talk to instead.
B So true.
A Another reason is that you might not know your friend as well as you think. For instance, I once went to Paris with a friend, and we did a lot of sightseeing. And I walk very fast, but she walked really, really slowly, and it was so annoying. It didn't end the relationship – I mean, we're still friends – but we've never taken a vacation together again.

5.23

1 I'm going to talk about going on vacation with a friend.
2 The main reason is that with a group of people, everyone can choose different activities.
3 For example, I went to Mexico with a group of friends, and some people went to the beach every day.
4 Also, if you have an argument with one person, there are other people to talk to instead.
5 Another reason is that you might not know your friend as well as you think.
6 For instance, I once went to Paris with a friend…

6A Extra information

6.1

Movies, 1 Kinds of movies

4 an action movie
11 an animated movie
10 a biopic
1 a comedy
7 a period drama
3 a horror movie
2 a musical
6 a rom-com
8 a science fiction movie
12 a thriller
5 a war movie
9 a western

6.2

2 People and things

1 cast
2 star
3 soundtrack
4 plot
5 scene
6 audience
7 sequel
8 special effects
9 trailer
10 script
11 extra
12 subtitles
13 review
14 set
15 prop
16 critic

6.3

3 Verbs and verb phrases

1 E "is based on" means "is an adaptation of a true story"
2 A "is set in" means "is situated in that place at that time"
3 B "is directed by" means "he is the director"
4 C "plays the part of" means "this is his role in the movie"
5 F "was shot on location" means "was filmed outside the studio"
6 D "is dubbed" means "the words are spoken in a different language by foreign actors"

6.4

1 A lot of movies **are shot** on location.
When **is** our car **being repaired**?
Andy's bike **has been stolen**.
The director died when the movie **was being made**.
You**'ll be picked up** at the airport by one of our staff.
This bill **has to be paid** tomorrow.
I love **being given** a massage.
2 The new concert hall **will be opened** by the president.
Gladiator **was directed** by Ridley Scott.

6.5

1 They shot the movie in Canada. The movie (*ping*) The movie was shot in Canada.
2 They speak English here. English (*ping*) English is spoken here.
3 They didn't employ me. I (*ping*) I wasn't employed.
4 He wrote his first book when he was twenty. His first book (*ping*) His first book was written when he was twenty.
5 They do the work by hand. The work (*ping*) The work is done by hand.
6 He drew this picture in the eighteenth century. This picture (*ping*) This picture was drawn in the eighteenth century.
7 They record the music in a studio. The music (*ping*) The music is recorded in a studio.
8 They don't use this office anymore. This office (*ping*) This office isn't used anymore.

6.6

I = interviewer, D = Dagmara

Part 1

I So tell me, how did you get involved in the movie, Dagmara?
D Well, as you probably know, *Schindler's List* was shot in Krakow, in Poland, which is where I live. I was a university student at the time, studying English. And the film company set up their production office here three months before they started shooting the film, and I got a job there as a production assistant, preparing and translating documents and the script.
I But how did you get the job as Steven Spielberg's interpreter?
D Well, it was a complete coincidence. Just before the shooting started, there was a big party in one of the hotels in Krakow for all the actors and the film crew, and I was invited, too. When I arrived at the party, the Polish producer of the film came up to me and said, "The woman who was going to interpret for Steven Spielberg can't come, so we need you to interpret his opening speech."
I How did you feel about that?
D I couldn't believe it! I was just a student – I had no experience of interpreting – and now I was going to speak in front of hundreds of people. I was so nervous that I drank a couple of glasses of champagne to give myself courage. I must have done a pretty good job, though, because soon afterwards Spielberg came up to me to say thank you and then he said, "I'd like you to be my interpreter for the whole film." I was so stunned I had to pinch myself to believe that this was happening to me.

6.7

1 I had to go to the **film set every day** and **translate** Spielberg's **instructions** to the Polish **actors**, and also to the **extras**.
2 It was **really exciting**, and I often felt as if I was a **director myself**.
3 The **worst thing** was when we had to **shoot** a **scene again** and **again** because Spielberg thought it **wasn't** exactly **right**.

6.8

Part 2

I So, what exactly did you have to do?
D I had to go to the film set every day and translate Spielberg's instructions to the Polish actors, and also to the extras. I had to make them understand what he wanted them to do. It was really exciting, and I often felt as if I was a director myself.
I So, was it a difficult job?
D Sometimes it was really hard. The worst thing was when we had to shoot a scene again and again because Spielberg thought it wasn't exactly right. Some scenes were repeated as many as sixteen times – and then sometimes I would think that maybe it was my fault – that I hadn't translated properly what he wanted, so I'd get really nervous. I remember one scene with lots of actors in it which we just couldn't get right, and Spielberg started shouting at me because he was stressed. Eventually, we got it right, and then he apologized, and I cried a little, because I was also very stressed – and after that, it was all right again.
I So, was Spielberg difficult to work with?
D Not at all. I mean, he was very demanding, I had to do my best every day, but he was really nice to me. I felt he treated me like a daughter. For instance, he was always making sure that I wasn't cold – it was freezing on the set most of the time – and he would make sure that I had a warm coat and gloves and things.
I Did you ever get to be an extra?
D Yes, twice! I was going to be in two party scenes, and I got to wear beautiful long dresses and high heels. Unfortunately, one scene didn't make it to the final cut of the film, and before we started shooting the other one, I tripped walking down some stairs and twisted my ankle really badly. I was in so much pain that I couldn't take part in the filming. And that was the end of my "acting career." I still have the photos of me looking like a girl from the forties, though!
I Have you ever worked with Spielberg again?
D Yes. A year later he invited me to interpret for him again, this time during the premiere of *Schindler's List* in Poland, which was broadcast live on national television! Before that, he had also asked me to come to work as a production assistant on his next movie in Hollywood. I was very tempted and thought really hard about it, but I hadn't finished my studies yet, and all my family and friends were in Poland – so, in the end, I decided not to go.
I Do you regret it?
D Not at all. I had my moment, and it was unforgettable, but that was it!

6B In the picture

6.9

A I love your profile picture. How old are you in the photo?
B I must be about five or six. Definitely not more than that.
A Where are you?
B You know, I can't remember. It might be be Miami, in Florida. My grandparents had a house in South Beach, so we sometimes spent the summer there.
A It can't be Miami – not in the summer! You're wearing boots and a sweater! And it doesn't look like a Florida beach.
B No, you're right. It could be Canada, then. We sometimes went there.

6.10

Tony's phone is turned off. He **might** be on the plane now, or just boarding.
Laura **might not** like that skirt. It's not really her style.

6.11

Brandon **can't** earn much money at his job. He's still living with his parents.
That woman **can't** be Jack's wife. Jack's wife has dark hair.

6.12

The neighbors **must** be out. There aren't any lights on in the house.
Your sister **must** have a lot of money if she drives a Porsche.

6.13

The body, 1 Parts of the body

6 arms
8 back
21 chin
15 ears
13 eyes
9 face
7 feet
14 fingers
5 hands
2 head
18 knees
16 legs
22 lips
1 mouth
4 neck
17 nose
12 shoulders
10 stomach
11 teeth
20 thumb
3 toes
19 tongue

6.14

2 Verbs related to the body

1 Don't be frightened of the dog. He won't **bite**.
2 Jason **kicked** the ball too hard and it went over the wall into the next yard.
3 Mmm! Something **smells** delicious! Are you making a cake?
4 The stranger **stared** at me for a long time, but he didn't say anything.
5 Can you **taste** the sauce? I'm not sure if it needs more salt.
6 My dog always comes back when I **whistle**.
7 Don't **touch** the oven door! It's really hot.
8 The audience **clapped** when I finished singing.
9 The teacher suddenly **pointed** at me and said, "What's the answer?" I hadn't even heard the question!
10 He's a very serious person. He never **smiles**.
11 Everybody **nodded** in agreement when I explained my idea.

6.15

1 boy /ɔɪ/ point, voice
2 bike /aɪ/ bite, eyes, smile
3 phone /oʊ/ nose, shoulders, throw, toes
4 owl /aʊ/ mouth
5 train /eɪ/ face, taste

6.16

Danish Sheikh tells me that people with charisma do two basic things. They project their own personality, but at the same time they also make other people feel important. Sheikh's lessons are designed to help me to do both of these things, and in the next forty-eight hours I learn a lot.
Projecting your own personality is difficult to learn. Nobody likes people who talk about how fantastic they are, but nobody remembers people who don't say anything about themselves. Sheikh says the solution is to talk about yourself enough, but not too much. People with charisma also feel confident. Sheikh gives me advice to help me feel more confident – for example, when I walk into a meeting or a party. He tells me to remember a time in the past when I was successful. This positive memory will stop me from feeling afraid or anxious.
Body language is also important. We practice it together, including how to stand like a gorilla, with your feet apart and your arms wide – this shows that you're an important person. Sheikh also tells me how to enter a room. You have to have your chin up and your shoulders back. He tells me to make eye contact with the people I'm talking to, but not for too long – maximum four seconds – it's important not to stare. We also study hand gestures – you shouldn't use them too much.
Finally, conversation. I learn that it's important not to speak too fast or too slowly. You need to vary your speed to keep your listener's attention. But the most important thing of all is listening carefully. If you show interest in people, it makes them feel special. But if you're not really listening, the person you're talking to notices very quickly, so you need to make sure you really concentrate on what they're saying.
At the end of the two days, I have a test…

6.17

At the end of the two days, I have a test. I go to a club with Sheikh, and I have to talk to strangers. I start talking to people and it goes OK. I don't think people really like it when a stranger starts speaking to them, but we laugh, and I have some interesting conversations. Occasionally, Sheikh gives me advice. He reminds me to make eye contact with everyone I'm talking to, and tells me not to cross my arms, that kind of thing.
As we leave the club, we shake hands. He says that the course has been good for me, and he gives me a thumbs-up. So, have I changed? Am I more charismatic? Not exactly – I'm never going to stand like a gorilla again, for example. But perhaps charisma is simpler than that anyway; it's about understanding who you are better and showing the best version of yourself.

7A School time

7.1

1 geography
2 history
3 math
4 computer science
5 physics
6 literature
7 biology
8 chemistry

7.2

Education
1. The school system in the US and the UK
In the US
Many children start their education between the ages of two and four in preschool. Once they turn five, children enter the US school system, which is divided into three levels: elementary school, middle school (sometimes called junior high school), and high school. In almost all schools at these levels, children are divided by age groups into grades. The youngest children begin in kindergarten (followed by first grade) and continue until twelfth grade, the final year of high school. The school year is divided into two semesters.
Most US schools (about 83%) are public schools, which means they are supported by US tax dollars and education is free. Ten percent are private schools, where parents have to pay. Many of these schools are religious schools, where the teachers may be priests or nuns. The remaining 7% are charter schools, which are free to attend but have a more flexible curriculum than traditional public schools.

If you want to go to college, you have to apply. Admission depends on high school grades, college aptitude test scores, and extracurricular activities. A person who has completed college and has earned a degree is called a college graduate.

7.3

In the UK

Children start primary school when they are five. Before that, many children go to nursery school. From 11 to 18, children go to secondary school. Some children go to boarding schools, where they study, eat, and sleep.

Schoolchildren are usually called pupils (not students, which only refers to people who are at university), and the person who is in charge of a school is called the head teacher. The school year is divided into three terms. Higher education is often called university.

7.4

2. Discipline and exams

A

Discipline is fairly strict in our school. We aren't allowed to turn on our phones during class, and they don't let us bring unhealthy food for lunch, like potato chips or soda. Most students behave well, but if you misbehave, for example, talk too much in class, you'll be punished, and the teacher will probably make you stay behind after class. If you do something more serious, like cheat on an exam, you might even be suspended.

B

Marc has to take an important English exam next week. He hopes he'll pass, but he hasn't had much time to review for the exam, so he's worried that he might fail. He won't get his grade until the end of June.

7.5

/yu/ future, music, uniform, university
up /ʌ/ lunch, nun, study, subject
boot /u/ rude, rules, student, true
bull /ʊ/ full, put

7.6

1 What subjects did you study in high school?
2 Do students at your school wear uniforms?
3 Most students have lunch in the cafeteria.
4 I usually get good grades on my music exams.

7.7

Episode two: the nineteen twenties to the nineteen thirties

In this episode, the children learn Esperanto. This language of international communication was invented in the nineteenth century and became popular in the period between the two World Wars.

It was called "the language of peace." To help the students learn it, teachers use the latest technology – a record player, or "gramophone," as it was called then. There are school medical checks, and the children have to take a spoonful of a medicine called cod liver oil every day, for extra vitamins – they all hate it! Children of all ages also have to take a nap every afternoon because it's considered important for their health. In classes, the girls aren't happy when they discover that the boys are studying science, while they have to look after dolls to learn how to take care of babies when they have them! And it's not just the female students who are treated differently; female teacher Sue must leave her job when she gets married.

Episode three: the nineteen forties to the nineteen fifties

World War two has ended, and a revolution in education has begun. There is a new exam for children called the eleven plus, which separates the academic and less academic children. Health is still very important, and children get a free bottle of milk every day. Learning is all based on memorizing facts. The girls now take some academic subjects like English and history, but they also take some "girls' subjects." For example, they have "deportment" lessons, where they practice balancing books on their heads to learn how to walk gracefully. For the boys, on the other hand, apart from taking all their academic subjects, they also go cross-country running – a sport where they run long distances. This is because being athletic was now considered very important.

Episode four: the nineteen sixties

In the sixties, the students try out a different school called a secondary modern. Education is now less formal, and they study vocational subjects to prepare them for certain types of jobs. Boys and girls are separated again: typewriting for girls… and bricklaying for boys. Then there's cooking for girls, and the boys learn to drive – something that is considered a vital skill for boys after they graduate. They still have to take math, though, and this is one of the few classes where boys and girls are mixed.

Episode five: the nineteen seventies

In the nineteen seventies, the children are at a new type of school called a comprehensive. Finally, boys and girls are mixed for all classes. The curriculum expands to include new subjects, like business and air travel – they even have a life-size model plane in the classroom. Although education now is more experimental, school rules are still strict, especially regarding uniform and appearance, and the children rebel. The girls want to wear short skirts and the boys want to have long hair – both of which are forbidden. Three of the students in the show are made to stay after school as a punishment for breaking the rules!

Episode six: the nineteen eighties

The students arrive in the nineteen eighties, where technology is changing fast. In the math class, they try out a computer for the first time. School meals have also changed. Fast food is now served in a cafeteria, and children can choose what they want to eat – for the very first time, they can have fries! The only area where boys and girls do different things is in PE classes. Boys still have to do cross-country running, for example, but the girls can take part in a new sport – rhythmic gymnastics.

Episode 7: the nineteen nineties

By the nineteen nineties, many of the changes at school are to do with extracurricular activities and how students spend their free time. The children raise money for charity by performing a fashion show for their friends and family. During break time, they exchange sports stickers, or play with toys such as the Game Boy and their pet Tamagotchis. But the biggest change of all takes place in their computer class. They get the chance to use an early dial-up modem, and access the very first "world wide" website. Education will never really be the same again.

7.8

1 If you **work** hard, you**'ll pass** your exams.
The teacher **won't be** very happy if we**'re** late for class.
2 **Come** and see us next week if you **have** time.
3 Alison **won't get** into college unless she **gets** good grades.
I **won't go** unless you **go**, too.

7.9

We**'ll have** dinner when your father **gets** home.
As soon as you **get** your test scores, **call** me.
I **won't go** to bed until you **come** home.
I**'ll have** a quick lunch before I **leave**.
After I **graduate** from college, I**'ll** probably **take** a year off and travel.

7.10

The topic I've chosen is "All children should play a team sport at school."

I completely agree for the following reasons:

First of all, I think that doing any kind of sport is a really positive thing for children. It's good for their health and, apparently, it helps children learn better.

My second point is that team sports are good for building relationships. Children learn how to work together.

Another important point is that they can use the team skills they learn from playing a sport in other areas of their life.

Finally, being part of a team is a great experience. It doesn't matter if you're not good at a sport – you can still enjoy playing the game with your friends.

7.11

1 The topic I've chosen is "All children should play a team sport at school."
2 I completely agree for the following reasons:
3 First of all, I think that playing any kind of sport is a really positive thing for children.
4 My second point is that team sports are good for building relationships.
5 Another important point is that they can use the team skills they learn from playing a sport in other areas of their life.
6 Finally, being part of a team is a great experience.

7B House or home?

7.12

1 **If** I **had** a job, I'**d get** my own apartment.
If Tomás **spoke** good English, he **could get** a job in that new hotel.
I **would get along** better with my parents **if** I **didn't live** with them.
I **wouldn't do** that job **unless** they **paid me** a really good salary.
2 **If** your sister **were** here, she'**d know** what to do.
If it **was** warmer, we **could take** a swim.
3 **If** I **were** you, I'**d buy** a new computer.

7.13

1 If I lived on my own, I'd have to pay rent.
2 If we get a mortgage, we'll buy the house.
3 Would you leave home if you got a job?
4 I won't move out if I can't afford it.
5 If it were my apartment, I'd be happy to do the cleaning.

7.14

Houses, 1 Where people live

1 I live **in** the country, surrounded by fields.
2 I live **on** the outskirts of Boston, about five miles from the enter of the city.
3 I live **in** a village.
4 I live in Del Mar, a small town **on** the West Coast.
5 I live **on** the second floor of a large apartment building.
6 I live **in** Littleton, a suburb of Denver about eleven miles from downtown.

7.15

2 Parts of a house

3 attic
5 balcony
8 basement
2 chimney
7 entrance
6 first floor
12 gate
10 path
13 patio
1 roof
9 steps
4 top floor
11 wall

7.16

3 Describing a house or an apartment

2 I live in a cabin in the woods. It's old and made of logs. The rooms have very low ceilings. There's a fireplace in the living room, and it's very cozy in the winter.
1 I live in a modern apartment in the city. It's spacious and very light, with wood floors and big windows.

7.17

1 carpet castle location cozy country balcony comfortable cupboard cushion curtains
2 city circle decide center entrance ceiling place bicycle agency icy
3 spacious special musician
4 occasion accommodations accuse
5 accent success accident

8A The right job for you

8.1

Work, 1 Verb phrases

1 Dan has to **do overtime**.
He has to work extra hours.
2 Matt **got promoted** last week.
He was given a more important job.
3 Most nurses have to **work shifts**.
Sometimes they work during the day and sometimes at night.
4 A man in our department **was fired** yesterday.
The boss told him to leave.
5 Paulo **was laid off**.
He lost his job because the company didn't need him anymore.
6 The director of the company is going to **resign**.
He has decided to leave his job.
7 Lilian is going to **retire** next month.
She's sixty-five, and she's going to stop working.
8 Isabel has **set up** a business selling clothes online.
She had the idea and has started doing it.
9 Everyone in the office has to **take** a training course.
They need to learn how to use the new software.
10 Mandy **applied for** a job online.
She replied to an ad and sent in her résumé.
11 My parents **run** a language school in San Diego.
They employ six teachers, who teach English to foreign students.

8.2

2 Saying what you do

a 1 I'm **unemployed**.
2 He's **self-employed**.
3 He's a **freelance** designer.
4 It's a **temporary** job.
5 It's a **part-time** job.
b 1 I work **for** a multinational company.
2 I'm **in** charge **of** the marketing department.
3 I'm responsible **for** customer loans.
4 I'm **in** school.
5 I'm **in** my third year of college.

8.3

3 Word building

a 1 promote, **pro**mo**tion**
2 apply, **appli**ca**tion**
3 retire, **re**tire**ment**
4 employ, **em**ploy**ment**
5 qualify, **qualifi**ca**tion**
6 resign, **resig**na**tion**
b 1 science, sci**entist**
2 law, law**yer**
3 music, **mu**si**cian**
4 pharmacy, phar**macist**
5 farm, far**mer**
6 translate, trans**lator**

8.4

1 apply
2 salary
3 unemployed
4 experience
5 overtime
6 permanent
7 qualifications
8 resign
9 responsible
10 temporary

8.5

1 I'm not very **good at working** on a team.
Katie's **given up eating** junk food.
2 **Looking for** a job can be depressing.
Shopping is my favorite thing to do on weekends.
3 I **admit not being** on time for some of the meetings.
I **don't mind getting up** early.

8.6

1 My apartment is very **easy to find**.
2 Simon is saving money **to buy** a new car.
3 My sister has never **learned to drive**.
Try not to make a noise.

8.7

1 I **can't drive**.
We **must hurry**.
2 She always **makes** me **laugh**.
My parents didn't **let** me **go** out last night.

8.8

I = interviewer, J = Joe Kenyon

Part 1

I Today, we're talking to two contestants who appeared on *Dragons' Den*, the UK version of *Shark Tank*. While the businesspeople are called Sharks on the US show, they're called the Dragons on the UK show. So, Jake and Joe, whose idea was it to go on the show?
J It was my idea. I applied without telling my business partner, Jake. Of course, I never really expected to get on it. But then they called me and said, "You're on the show," so that's when I told him.
I Did you spend a long time preparing your pitch?
J Yes. We worked really hard, and we practiced a lot so that we knew the pitch word for word. The evening before the show, we actually went for a run where the show is filmed – just repeating the pitch over and over again.
I How did you feel when you arrived at the Den?
J Um, well, we were told to get to the set at about eleven the night before, because you had to prepare everything in advance, like any furniture you need, things like that. It was freezing cold, and we were exhausted – we didn't get back to our hotel until the middle of the night – and a car came to pick us up a few hours later, at five-thirty in the morning.
I What time did you actually do your pitch?
J Um, eleven-thirty. So we were lucky because we were the first on that particular show.
I Why lucky?
J Because we didn't have to wait too long. The other contestants spent a long time just waiting around. Some of them – the ones who are on last – had to wait twelve hours!
I Did you meet the Dragons before you went in to do the pitch?
J No. You're not allowed to. Like, if you go to the bathroom before you go on, someone has to escort you in case you meet a Dragon. So the first time you see them is when you go into the Den.

8.9

Part 2

I What were the Dragons like?
J Well, they're obviously told by the producers to be really unfriendly and aggressive. So, I remember thinking, when the doors opened and we walked in, what I wanted to do was just to smile at one of them. That was my way of making myself relaxed. And I looked at Deborah Meaden, because she was in the middle, and I smiled at her, but she just, you know, stared at me, stony-faced, to make me feel nervous. And it worked.
I Did you think you made a good presentation?
J Yeah, we did. But Jake, who usually never gets anything wrong, he forgot his first words, and he just never does that. So we both thought, when he got the introduction wrong, that it was going to go badly, but it didn't.
I So what happened after you'd made your pitch?
J Yeah, well, four of the Dragons said, "I'm out." They said they weren't interested. So we were feeling pretty depressed, pretty negative.
I And then?
J The last Dragon was Peter. And he's kind of scary – he's incredibly tall – over six feet. And, at first, he really criticized us. But then he told us he had a big chain of camera stores called Jessops, and they were starting online printing and photo framing as part of their business. And then he said, "I've got fifteen guys in Hong Kong trying to do what you guys are doing, but you guys are doing it better. I'm going to offer you both a job."
I Were you very surprised?
J Totally, because it had never happened on the show before. In ten years, they'd never offered someone a job.
I So he offered you jobs just like that?
J Well, his offer was that he wanted to have our business, and for us to work with him at Jessops.
I With a good salary?
J Very.
I So what did you do?

8.10

Part 3

J It was very stressful because we knew we had to make a decision immediately. So Jake said, "Yes, let's take the jobs," but I said, "You don't want to work for Jessops." And he stayed silent and I said, "I don't want to work for Jessops." I mean, neither of us were in a position where we could have dropped everything and gone and worked for Jessops full-time. It was completely…it was ridiculous.
I So you said no?
J That's right.
I Have you ever regretted saying no?
J No, not for a second. It was still in the early days for us then, so we were still kind of having fun and enjoying running our own business. And things worked out well for us. Frame Again was successful, and eventually we sold the business this year.
I But not to one of the Dragons?
J No, but that would have been perfect!

8B Service with a smile?

8.11

Direct statements and reported statements

M "I like traveling."
F She said (that) she liked traveling.
M "I'm leaving tomorrow."
F He told her (that) he was leaving the next day.
M "I'll always love you."
F He said (that) he would always love me.
F "I passed the exam!"
M She told me (that) she had passed the exam.
M "I've forgotten my keys."
F He said (that) he had forgotten his keys.
F "I can't come."
M She said (that) she couldn't come.
F "I may be late."
M He said (that) he might be late.
F "I must go."
M She said (that) she had to go.

8.12

Direct questions and reported questions

F "Are you married?"
M She asked him if he was married.
M "Did Lucy call?"
F He asked me whether Lucy had called.
F "What's your name?"
F I asked him what his name was.
F "Where do you live?"
M She asked me where I lived.

8.13

1 They're **throwing** guitars out there!
2 They immediately **complained** to United Airlines.
3 For nine months, he tried to **claim** compensation.
4 Dave wrote a song about his experience and **produced** a music video to go with it.
5 United Airlines **contacted** Dave and **offered** him a payment.
6 The BBC **reported** that United Airlines' share price had **dropped** by ten percent.

8.14

Hello, and welcome to *How's Business?* Today, we're going to look at how social media can make a big difference for some businesses. And I'd like to start with the story of Dave Carroll, a Canadian singer-songwriter who had a very bad experience with United Airlines.
Dave and his band were flying with United Airlines from Halifax, in Nova Scotia, to Omaha, in Nebraska, with a stopover in Chicago. As they were waiting to get off the plane in Chicago, they heard another passenger say, "My goodness! They're throwing guitars out there!" One of the band members looked out of the plane window, and saw that the baggage handlers, who were taking the luggage off the plane, weren't being careful with the band's guitars – they were throwing them. The band was very worried and they immediately complained to United Airlines, but nobody listened to them.
When they arrived in Omaha, Dave discovered that part of his very expensive Taylor guitar had been damaged. It cost him one thousand two hundred dollars to get it repaired. For nine months, he tried to claim compensation from United Airlines. He called and emailed their offices in Halifax, Chicago, and New York without success. In the end, he even suggested that, instead of money, they could give him one thousand two hundred dollars' worth of flight tickets. But after all his complaints and suggestions, United simply said, "No." So, what else could a singer-songwriter do? Dave wrote a song about his experience and produced a music video to go with it. The song was called "United Breaks Guitars." He posted the video on YouTube and it was a huge hit. The song reached number one on the iTunes music store within a week. Dave decided to produce two more videos, which he also posted on YouTube.
Four days later, after one million views of the first video, United Airlines contacted Dave and offered him a payment – they said he had one chance to accept, and he wouldn't get a better offer from them. He refused, and suggested giving the money to charity. Of course, the impact of Dave's song went far beyond YouTube. Soon newspapers, websites, TV, and radio stations all over North America were doing stories about the song. Dave was interviewed on many radio and TV shows where, of course, he retold the story of how "United Breaks Guitars." He did over two hundred interviews in the first three months!
Dave Carroll's favorite guitar was damaged, but in the end United Airlines was the bigger loser. After the bad publicity, the BBC reported that United Airlines' share price had dropped by ten percent within four weeks, which means that the company lost an incredible one hundred eighty million dollars. It would have been much cheaper to repair Dave's guitar. Since then, Dave's first music video has had over twenty-two million views.

8.15

Word building, 1 Making nouns from verbs
+ ***-ation*** compensation, consideration, demonstration, explanation, temptation, valuation
+ ***-ment*** achievement, agreement, argument, attachment, improvement, management, payment, treatment
new word choice, complaint, delivery, failure, loss, response, sale, service, success

8.16

1 Have you ever been in a **demonstration**? What were you protesting about?
2 Have you ever opened an email **attachment** that contained a virus? What happened?
3 Do you often have **arguments** with your family? What about?
4 Do you prefer reading grammar **explanations** in your own language, or do you think it's better to read them in English?
5 Have you ever made a **complaint** to a company and gotten **compensation**?
6 Do you think that there's too much **choice** when you're shopping, for example, for a new phone?
7 In a restaurant, what's more important for you, the food or the **service**?

8.17

airline
bargain
captain
claim
complain
contain
email
explain
paid
repair
waiter

8.18

train /eɪ/ claim, complain, contain, email, explain, paid, waiter
chair /ɛr/ airline, repair
computer /ə/ bargain, captain

9A I was so lucky!

9.1

Here are three of the best stories people sent to me at Solo Traveler. First, Katia. Katia was in Argentina to see the famous Iguazu Falls. She'd just arrived in Puerto Iguazu, the closest town to the falls, and it was 10 o'clock at night. She'd booked a room in a hostel, but when she tried to find it, it didn't seem to exist! She walked around town for a long time, but she had no luck. In the end, she stopped at a bar and asked the owner and his wife for help. It turned out that the hostel had given her the wrong address. The kind bar owner ended up driving her around town at two o'clock in the morning to try to find the hostel. They eventually found the place, but the front desk was closed for the night. So then the bar owner drove her to a small hotel that was still open so she could get a room for the night. He even negotiated the price for her because he was worried it would be too expensive, so it only cost her about the same as the hostel. Katia says she can't believe how incredibly kind he was.
What a great story! Now, this is Gerry's story.
Gerry was on a solo trip to France. One day in Paris, as he was running accros a street, he tripped on the curb. He fell flat on his face on the sidewalk and cut his face badly – it was bleeding a lot. He was lying on the sidewalk, when a group of boys, about thirteen or fourteen years old, came over to him. They helped him stand up and then took him to sit down on a bench. One of the boys gave him some tissues to stop the bleeding. Then another boy ran to a nearby school to ask the school nurse to take a look at Gerry, and all the other boys helped him walk slowly along the street to the school. They couldn't go in with him, so they waved goodbye and ran off. Gerry says that the whole experience could have been much worse, but the kindness of those young men really cheered him up.
And finally, this is what happened to Jenn. Jenn was at the airport in Lisbon. She was on her way first to London and then back to the US. She thought she'd allowed plenty of time to check in, but when she got to the airport, there was a huge line of several hundred people. She was absolutely convinced that she would miss her flight – she was panicking and talking aloud to herself, saying, "What am I going to do?" Then a man in the line asked her, in English, if he could help. She explained that she had a flight to London, and the man told her she was actually in the line for a flight to Brazil…He wasn't sure where she needed to be, but he stepped out of his line, found the line she needed to be in – which was much shorter – and showed her where to go. The person behind him saved his place while he made sure Jenn was OK. Jenn says if it wasn't for the kindness of this man, she would have had a complete panic attack!
Aren't these stories amazing? Keep sending in your stories about the kindness of strangers – we always love to hear from all those solo travelers out there.

9.2

If I**'d known** you had a problem, I **would have helped** you.
If Paul **hadn't gone** to Brazil, he **wouldn't have met** his wife.
Would you **have gone** to the party if you**'d known** Lisa was there?
You **wouldn't have lost** your job if you **hadn't been** late every day.

9.3

1
If I'd known you were sick,
I would have come to see you.
If I'd known you were sick, I would have come to see you.
2
If the weather had been better, we would have stayed longer.
If the weather had been better, we would have stayed longer.
3
If I hadn't stopped to get gas,
I wouldn't have been late.
If I hadn't stopped to get gas, I wouldn't have been late.
4
We would have missed our flight
if it hadn't been delayed.
We would have missed our flight if it hadn't been delayed.

9.4

1 It would have been much quicker if we'd taken a taxi.
2 She wouldn't have found out if you hadn't told her.
3 The tickets would have been cheaper if we'd booked them earlier.
4 If you hadn't done your homework so quickly, you wouldn't have made so many mistakes.
5 I would have lent you some money if you'd asked me.

9.5

Word building, 2 Making adjectives and adverbs
luck lucky, unlucky, luckily, unluckily
fortune fortunate, unfortunate, fortunately, unfortunately
comfort comfortable, uncomfortable, comfortably, uncomfortably
patience patient, impatient, patiently, impatiently
care careful, careless, carefully, carelessly

9.6

1 The beach was beautiful, but **unfortunately** it rained almost every day.
2 My new shoes are very **comfortable**. I wore them all day yesterday and they didn't hurt at all.
3 He took the exam quickly and **carelessly**, and so he made lots of mistakes.
4 We were really **unlucky**. We missed the flight by just five minutes.
5 Jack is a very **impatient** driver! He can't stand being behind someone who is driving slowly.
6 It was a bad accident, but **luckily,** nobody was seriously hurt.
7 It was raining, but fans waited **patiently** in the line to buy tickets for tomorrow's concert.
8 The roads will be very icy tonight, so drive **carefully.**
9 The temperature dropped to twenty degrees, but **fortunately**, we were all wearing warm coats.
10 The bed in the hotel was incredibly **uncomfortable**. I hardly slept at all.

9B Power outage

9.7

8 an adapter
7 a charger
2 a flash drive
11 a keyboard
5 a mouse
3 an outlet
10 a plug
9 a printer
6 a remote control
4 a router
12 a speaker
13 a switch
14 a USB-C cable
1 a voice assistant

9.8

A I turned it down.
B I switched it on.
C I turned it up.
D I plugged it in.
E I switched it off.

9.9

We're more dependent on power than ever before, thanks to our phone addiction, and because many people work from home more often, using laptops. So how difficult would life be for twenty-four hours without power? I decided to find out.

Seven a.m. to nine a.m.
Laptop battery: ninety-five percent Phone battery: one hundred percent Tablet battery: sixty-five percent
It's ten minutes since my alarm went off. I set it on my phone, which I charged overnight – my last blast of electricity for the next twenty-four hours. Already, I'm realizing how dependent we are on power. My usual morning shower isn't possible. Neither is breakfast. I look sadly at the electric kettle. I can't even boil some water in a saucepan. My stovetop needs power. My toaster needs power. Everything in my modern home seems to need power. I read the news on my tablet and the battery life drops from sixty-five percent to fifty-five percent in a few minutes. Uh-oh.

Nine a.m. to noon
Laptop battery: seventy-two percent Phone battery: ninety-one percent Tablet battery: fifty-five percent
I sit down to work at my laptop. By ten a.m., it's down to seventy-two percent battery. Someone gets in touch to ask for a video call, but video calls really drain the power. I close down unnecessary programs and turn the brightness of my screen down to its lowest level. I can't use the Wi-Fi because my internet router is turned off. I can only use my mobile data, but I decide not to use it because I'm worried that it will use up my phone battery very quickly. A researcher at Queensland University of Technology who has studied "battery anxiety" says that when our battery life drops to twenty percent, we start thinking about what we actually need to do compared to what we want to do. Do we need to scroll through TikTok? I think we all know the answer to that.

Noon to two p.m.
Laptop battery: thirty-nine percent Phone battery: eighty-six percent Tablet battery: fifty-four percent
Usually for lunch, I'd reheat yesterday's pizza in the oven. But that's not possible, so I eat cold pizza, and drink a warm soda, because the fridge is also off! I'm trying to avoid opening the fridge as much as possible; if the door is shut, food should be OK for four to six hours in the refrigerator, and fifteen to twenty-four hours in the freezer before you need to throw it away.

Two p.m. to six p.m.
Laptop battery: zero percent Phone battery: sixty-nine percent Tablet battery: thirty-six percent
Finally, my laptop battery dies just after lunch. Thankfully, I can continue to work in the cloud on my phone. I do this for a while, but the small screen makes typing very difficult and I want to shout at the screen! I go for a walk – only I can't listen to music or the radio on my phone, as I usually would. I think nostalgically of the battery-operated Walkman of the nineteen eighties…

Six p.m. onward
Laptop battery: zero percent Phone battery: forty-four percent Tablet battery: twenty-six percent
There's not much power left and it's getting dark. How on earth did people keep themselves busy in the evenings before electricity? I call a friend named Joel. Two and a half years ago, he decided to live off-grid and now he lives in a tent in a field, with no power. I ask Joel what to do with my long Friday evening. He thinks for a minute. "Cook yourself a really nice meal," he says, sounding very relaxed. "But I have an electric oven," I say. Joel's surprised – he cooks his food outside over a fire. Then I have a flash of inspiration. My car has enough gas in it to get to a take-out restaurant. As my phone charge drops to twenty percent, I drive out to pick up dinner. For the next hour, my girlfriend and I sit in the dark eating fried chicken. Then we decide to have an early night. After all, with hardly any phone battery left, I won't be able to rely on my alarm to wake me up tomorrow.

9.10
1 I used to have a lot of different gadgets, but now I use my phone for almost everything.
2 I'd like to have a better computer, but I don't have enough money to buy one right now.
3 I spend too much time online. I think I need to take a break.
4 I have a lot of friends on social media, but only a few of them are close friends.
5 I never watch TV or movies on my phone because the screen isn't big enough.
6 I like Apple products, but I can't afford them. I think they're too expensive.

9.11
1 My daughter has **a lot of apps** on her phone.
Nina has **lots of clothes**.
2 James eats **a lot**.
3 There aren't **many cafés** near here.
Do you have **many** close **friends**?
Do you watch **much TV**?
I don't eat **much chocolate**.
4 Don't run. We have **plenty of time**.

9.12
1 A Do you want some more ice cream?
B Just **a little**.
The town only has **a few movie theaters**.
2 I'm so busy that I have **very little time** for myself.
Sarah isn't popular and she has **very few friends**.
3 I have **less free time** than I used to have.
There are **fewer flights** in the winter than in the summer.

9.13
1 I don't like this city. It's **too big** and it's **too noisy**.
You're speaking **too quietly** – I can't hear you.
2 There's **too much traffic** and **too much noise**.
There are **too many tourists** and **too many cars**.
3 There aren't **enough parks** and there aren't **enough trees**.
The buses aren't **frequent enough**.
The buses don't run **frequently enough**.

9.14
1 There **isn't any milk** in the refrigerator.
We **don't have any eggs**.
2 There**'s no milk** in the refrigerator.
We **have no eggs**.
3 A How many eggs do we have?
B **None**. I've used them all.

9.15
1 I bought a new iPhone, although I thought it was very expensive.
2 My daughter caught a bad cold.
3 We've been through some tough times.
4 I didn't laugh! It was a cough.
5 I thought I'd brought enough money with me.

10A Idols and icons

10.1
1 Prince is the singer **who** (**that**) wrote *Purple Rain*.
I'm looking for a book **that** (**which**) teaches you how to relax.
That's the house **where** I was born.
2 Is Frank the man **whose** brother plays for the Lakers?
It's a tree **whose** leaves change color in the fall.
3 I just got a text from the girl (**who** / **that**) I met on the flight to Peru.
This is the phone (**that** / **which**) I bought yesterday.

10.2
This painting, **which** was painted in 1860, is worth millions of dollars.
Last week I visited my aunt Jane, **who**'s nearly 90 years old.
Burford, **where** my grandfather was born, is a beautiful little town.
My neighbor, **whose** son goes to my son's school, has just remarried.

10.3
1 In eighteen nintey-three, Louis Comfort Tiffany exhibited some of his stained-glass lamps at The World's Fair in Chicago.
2 The F-Series pickup truck, introduced in nineteen forty-eight, was the first post-World War two truck designed by the Ford Motor Company.
3 The first Barbie dolls, created by Ruth Handler and Jack Ryan, were produced in nineteen fifty-nine and sold over three hundred fifty thousand in the first year.
4 In nineteen sixty-five, artist Robert Indiana had an idea for a painting with the word "love" as the main focus.

10.4
1 The Tiffany lamp
Louis Comfort Tiffany was an artist and designer who specialized in decorative arts like glass design, jewelry making, and metalwork. He began his career as a painter, and he studied under George Inness and Samuel Colman, but then he became interested in glassmaking. In eighteen eighty-two, US president Chester Alan Arthur asked Tiffany to redesign a number of rooms in the White House. Tiffany repainted walls, changed wallpaper, and added beautifully colored stained glass to gas lamps and windows throughout the house. After this, Tiffany then turned his attention to designing common home objects like lamps and vases. In eighteen ninety-three, he exhibited some of his stained-glass lamps at the World's Fair in Chicago. Soon after, he started producing the lamps commercially. His lamps and other home products were handmade by skilled craftsmen, and they had complicated designs inspired by nature, including insects, flowers, and tree leaves. With his innovative designs, he became one of the leaders of the Art Nouveau movement. His beautiful lamps were popular with homeowners of the time and are still considered an iconic American design today.
2 The Ford F-Series pickup truck
The F-Series pickup truck, introduced in nineteen forty-eight, was the first post-World War two truck designed by the Ford Motor Company. It had several innovations, for example: it had a wide cab for the driver and new options like a windshield washer. Ford F-Series trucks were very popular with Americans looking for a reliable but stylish vehicle to carry heavy loads or help with work on the farm. Over the years, the Ford F-Series has been redesigned fourteen times, including making it bigger, faster, more luxurious, and even fitting it with a special bed to sleep in. The latest Ford F-Series trucks are now made of lightweight aluminum. The original trucks were made of heavy and more expensive steel. This iconic American pickup truck has been the best-selling vehicle in the United States since nineteen eighty-six. It's difficult to stay at the top of the US auto industry, but Ford has found a way with the F-Series' classic design and reliability.
3 The Barbie doll
Until the late nineteen fifties, most American girls played with baby dolls, which often limited their imaginations. They only played the role of being mothers. At around the same time, Ruth Handler noticed that her young daughter was playing with paper dolls, giving them adult roles such as actresses or secretaries. On a trip to Europe, Ruth saw a doll with an adult figure in Germany. Handler had the idea that girls could expand their imagination and play-acting roles with a doll that looked like an adult. So she and engineer Jack Ryan redesigned the doll for the US market and called her Barbie. The first Barbie dolls were produced in nineteen fifty-nine and sold over three hundred fifty thousand in the first year. Barbie is still popular today, and billions have been sold around the world since nineteen fifty-nine. Mattel, Inc., the company that produces Barbie, reports that ninety percent of American girls between the ages of three and ten have a Barbie doll.
4 The Love sculpture
In nineteen sixty-five, artist Robert Indiana had an idea for a painting with the word "LOVE" as the main focus. He decided to break the word up into two lines, putting the "LO" on top of the "VE." He then changed

the angle of the "O" a little, and an iconic American design was born. In fact, it became so popular that the Museum of Modern Art and the United States Postal Service asked the artist to create versions of his "LOVE" painting for cards and stamps. In the early nineteen seventies, Indiana made a series of "LOVE" sculptures for display in public parks. The first of these "LOVE" sculptures was placed in New York City, on the corner of Sixth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street. Other "LOVE" sculptures were placed in New Orleans, Philadelphia, Vancouver, Tokyo, and Singapore, as well as many other cities. Unfortunately, Robert Indiana didn't make much money from his "LOVE" paintings and sculptures. He never signed his paintings or applied for copyright, so he didn't have legal protection against the many imitations of his work.

10.5

glass design, metalwork, wallpaper, homeowner, windshield, gas lamp, craftsmen

10B And the murderer is

10.6

1 detectives
2 witnesses
3 victims
4 murderer
5 murder
6 evidence
7 suspects
8 solve
9 prove

10.7

I = interviewer, M = Detective Morton

Part 1

I Good morning, and thank you for coming, Mr. Morton – or should it be Detective Morton? You were a detective with Scotland Yard, weren't you?
M Yes, that's right. For twenty-five years. I retired last year.
I People today are still fascinated by the identity of Jack the Ripper, over one hundred and thirty years after the crimes were committed. It's incredible, isn't it?
M Well, it's not really that surprising. People are always interested in unsolved murders – and Jack the Ripper has become a sort of cult horror figure.
I So what can you tell us about some of the new theories about his identity?
M Well, a recent new theory was put forward by a crime historian named Jan Bondeson. He thinks that Jack the Ripper was a Dutch sailor named Hendrik de Jong.
I What evidence does he have?
M Well, de Jong was definitely a murderer. He killed four women in Holland and Belgium, including two of his ex-wives. He also traveled to London a lot, and he was there when the Jack the Ripper murders took place. He also matches the descriptions we have of Jack the Ripper.
I How credible is his theory?
M Well, even Dr. Bondeson says that it's impossible to know for certain if de Jong was Jack the Ripper. I would say it's possible, but there isn't really enough conclusive evidence.

10.8

Part 2

I The next recent theory I'm interested in comes from the movie director Bruce Robinson, who wrote a book in twenty sixteen called *They All Love Jack*. What can you tell us about it?
M Bruce Robinson is convinced that Jack the Ripper was in fact Michael Maybrick, the brother of one of the original suspects, James Maybrick. He thinks that the style of the murders indicates that there was a connection with the Freemasons – which both brothers were.
I What did Michael do?
M He was a popular singer and composer of songs at the time, and Robinson thinks that the Ripper's letters are similar in style to some of his songs, and the fact that they were posted from so many different parts of the UK makes sense because Michael was on tour at the time. Robinson thinks he was a psychopath and was responsible for at least sixteen more murders that took place in England later. He even thinks that Michael went on to murder his brother James.
I But he was never arrested, was he?
M No, he wasn't. However, Bruce thinks that by eighteen ninety-three the police had begun to suspect him, but because many of the police themselves were Freemasons, they allowed him to escape to the Isle of Wight, where he lived for the rest of his life.
I And what do you think?
M I think the book is well researched, but I don't really believe his conspiracy theory, that the police knew it was Michael and let him get away. I think the reason the Ripper was never caught was because the police were incompetent, not corrupt.

10.9

Part 3

I Finally, let's talk about Patricia Cornwell's research. In her two thousand and two book *Jack the Ripper – Case Closed*, she said that she had identified the murderer and that she was convinced that Jack the Ripper was in fact Walter Sickert, the painter. What evidence did she put forward to support this claim?
M Well, she mainly used DNA analysis. She actually spent over two point five million dollars buying thirty-two paintings by Sickert. She cut up one of them to get the DNA from it – people in the art world were furious.
I I can imagine.
M And then she compared the DNA from the painting with DNA taken from the letters that Jack the Ripper sent to the police. Patricia Cornwell said that she was ninety-nine percent certain that Walter Sickert was Jack the Ripper.
I And now she's written a new book with more evidence.
M Yes, it's called *Ripper: The Secret Life of Walter Sickert*. She says she's found new evidence, including letters that were written by Jack the Ripper and by Walter Sickert on the same very unusual type of paper. She also points out that some of his paintings are very violent and frightening.
I But you don't think she's right, do you?
M Well, I think she might be right. She has a lot of evidence, although I don't think it's completely reliable. And a lot of people think she's wrong!
I So, who do you think the murderer was?
M I can't tell you because I don't know.
I Do you think we'll ever solve the mystery?
M Yes, I think one day the mystery will be solved. Some new evidence will appear that proves one hundred percent who Jack the Ripper was, and we'll be able to say that the case is finally closed. But right now, it's still a mystery, and people like a good mystery.

10.10

1 You were a detective with Scotland Yard, weren't you?
2 It's incredible, isn't it?
3 But he was never arrested, was he?
4 But you don't think she's right, do you?

10.11

It's cold today, **isn't it**?
You're Peruvian, **aren't you**?
They live in Ankara, **don't they**?
The game ends at 8:00, **doesn't it**?
Your sister worked in the US, **didn't she**?
We've met before, **haven't we**?

You'll be OK, **won't you**?
You'd go on vacation with me, **wouldn't you**?

She isn't here today, **is she**?
You aren't angry, **are you**?
They don't like pizza, **do they**?
Lucy doesn't eat meat, **does she**?
You didn't like the movie, **did you**?
Mike hasn't been to Beijing before, **has he**?
You won't tell anyone, **will you**?
Sue wouldn't quit her job, **would she**?

10.12

P Your last name's Jones, isn't it?
S Yes, it is.
P And you're twenty-seven, aren't you?
S Yes, that's right.
P You weren't home last night at eight o'clock, were you?
S No, I wasn't. I was at the movie theater.
P But you don't have any witnesses, do you?
S Yes, I do. My wife was with me.
P Your wife wasn't with you, was she?
S How do you know?
P Because she was with me. At the police station. We arrested her yesterday.

10.13

1 Your last name's Jones, isn't it?
2 And you're twenty-seven, aren't you?
3 You weren't at home last night at eight o'clock, were you?
4 But you don't have any witnesses, do you?
5 Your wife wasn't with you, was she?

10.14

The Red-Headed League, by Arthur Conan Doyle
Part 1

H = Holmes, W = Watson, J = Jabez Wilson, M = Manager

W When I arrived at Baker Street one morning, Mr. Sherlock Holmes was in conversation with a gentleman with fiery red hair.
H Ah, Watson!
W he said
H This is Mr. Jabez Wilson, with a very strange story. Please start again, Sir.
J Well, Mr. Holmes, I live above a small shop near the City, in Coburg Square. It is not doing very well just now. About a month before this story begins, I employed a new assistant, but I can only afford him because he comes for half pay. It's strange, because Vincent is very clever. He could earn more money somewhere, but he says he wants to learn the job. His one fault perhaps is that he spends too much time in the cellar, developing his photographs.
Eight weeks ago, Vincent came into the shop with a newspaper in his hand.
V Mr. Wilson, I wish that I had red hair.
J he said.
V There's a job for the Red-Headed League. The salary is a couple of hundred pounds a year.
J And he showed me an advertisement. It said:
"THE RED-HEADED LEAGUE: Vacancy. All red-headed men above the age of 21 may apply. Salary £4 a week for light work. Apply in person on Monday at 11 o'clock at our office in Fleet Street."
V The League was founded by an American millionaire.
J said Vincent.
V He was red-headed, and when he died, he left his fortune to men like him. With your red hair, you would surely get the job, Mr. Wilson.
J I very much needed the money, so on Monday we shut the shop and went to the address. It was a fantastic sight. Fleet Street was crowded with red-headed men, though not many had such a vivid color as my own. Vincent pushed me through the crowd and we soon found ourselves in the manager's office. He was a small man with hair even redder than mine. He admired my hair greatly, although he pulled it hard to check it was real!
M Congratulations, the job is yours.
J said the manager.
M The hours are 10:00 to 2:00 and the pay is £4 a week. The work is to copy out the Encyclopaedia Britannica. You must be in the office the whole time. If you leave, you will lose the job. When can you start?
J Vincent quickly offered to look after the shop in the mornings, and I went home, very pleased with my good fortune.
The next day, I started work. The manager paid me £4 every week. He checked on me regularly at the beginning, but I never left the office and after a time, he stopped coming. Eight weeks passed, then suddenly, it all came to an end. This morning I went to work as usual, but the office was locked and there was a notice on the door. It said: "The Red-Headed League is dissolved."
I didn't know what to do. Nobody in Fleet Street had heard of the Red-Headed League. Then I thought of you, so I came here.
H Mr. Wilson.
W said Holmes.
H I will take your case and give you an answer in a couple of days.

10.15

Part 2

H = Holmes, W = Watson, V = Vincent

H What do you think, Watson?
W said Holmes, when our visitor left. "It's a mystery to me," I answered. "What are you going to do?"
H Think. Don't speak to me for fifty minutes!
W Holmes settled himself in his chair and closed his eyes. Just when I thought he had fallen asleep, he suddenly jumped up out of his chair.
H Come on, Watson, let's visit Coburg Square.
W We took the Underground and walked a short way to Coburg Square. It was a poor little place with small brick houses. On one house there was a sign with "Jabez Wilson" in white letters. It was the shop of our red-haired client. Holmes looked it all over. He hit the pavement in front of the shop with his stick two or three times. He walked slowly up and down the street, looking carefully at the other houses. Finally, he went to the front door of the shop and rang the bell. It was opened by a young man with a pale face.
H Can you tell me how to get to the Strand?
W asked Holmes.
V Third right, fourth left.
W answered the man, closing the door. "That was Mr. Wilson's assistant, Vincent," I said. "Did you ask the way so that you could see him?"
H Not him.
W said Holmes. "What then?" I asked.
H I wanted to see the knees of his trousers. Now let's explore what's in the next street.
W We turned the corner out of Coburg Square into one of the main streets in the City. It was difficult to believe that these expensive shops and businesses were immediately behind the buildings in the poor square.
H Let me see.
W said Holmes.
H Here we have a tobacconist, a newspaper shop, a vegetarian restaurant, and the City Bank…
W He looked thoughtful. Then he said,
H I have some business to do. This case is serious. Be ready tonight at ten o'clock. I hope we will be in time to prevent a serious crime. There may be some danger, so bring your gun.
W He waved goodbye and disappeared into the crowd.

10.16

Part 3

H = Holmes, W = Watson, Me = Mr Merryweather

W I went to Baker Street at 10:00 that evening. As I entered, I heard the sound of voices. Holmes was with a police officer I knew from Scotland Yard, and another man with a thin face, who Holmes introduced as Mr. Merryweather, Director of the City Bank. We all drove into the City. Holmes didn't say much during the long drive. We reached the same main street we had been in that morning and followed Mr. Merryweather down a small path between two buildings. We went through a side door, along a small corridor to a big iron door, then down some steps and through another iron door into a dark passage. Mr. Merryweather lit a lantern and eventually we found ourselves in a cellar full of huge boxes.
H We must be quiet
W Holmes said.
H We have at least an hour to wait, for they won't act until Mr. Wilson is in bed. We are, Watson, in the cellar of the City Bank. Some robbers are very interested in this cellar at present.
Me It is our French gold.
W whispered Mr. Merryweather, pointing at the huge boxes.
Me It's an unusually large amount to keep in one building. We borrowed it some months ago from the Bank of France.

H We can't risk the robbers seeing our light, Mr. Merryweather.
W observed Holmes.
H We must cover that lantern and sit in the dark. I will stand behind this box and you three behind those. When I flash a light, go for them. If they fire, Watson, shoot. They only have one way out, and that is back through the house behind the bank, in Coburg Square.
W Wilson's shop! I exclaimed.
P And I have an inspector and two more men there.
W said the police officer.
H So now we must be silent and wait.
W whispered Holmes. He covered the lantern and left us in absolute darkness.

10.17
Part 4

H = Holmes, W = Watson

W We waited and waited. From my position behind the box, I could see across the stone floor of the cellar. Suddenly I saw a thin line of light. A small hole opened in the floor and a hand appeared. Then one of the stones was pushed up, and we could see the light from a lantern. A pale face appeared, and then a young man climbed out of the hole and pulled up after him another man with bright red hair. It was Vincent and the manager from the office of the Red-Headed League! Sherlock Holmes jumped out from his hiding place and he caught Vincent. He had a gun, but Holmes hit his hand and the gun fell to the floor. The second man quickly went back down the hole.
H He won't escape.
W cried Holmes.
H The police are waiting for him.
V Oh really?
W said Vincent.
V Congratulations. You have been very clever.
H You too.
W said Holmes.
H Your red-headed idea was very new and effective.
W Vincent was taken to the police station, and Mr. Merryweather thanked Holmes for catching the bank robbers. Back at Baker Street, Holmes explained everything.
H You see, Watson, the only possible reason for the Red-Headed League was to get Mr. Wilson out of his shop for a few hours every day. They put in the advertisement, they set up the office of the Red-Headed League, and then Vincent went to work for Mr. Wilson. He needed to persuade him to apply for the job. When I heard that Vincent was working for half pay and spent a lot of time in the cellar, I realized that he was doing something there which took many hours a day for several months. It had to be a tunnel to another building. When I hit the pavement with my stick, I discovered that the shop's cellar was behind the shop, not in front. When I looked at Vincent's knees, I saw that they were dirty from hours of digging. I walked round the corner and saw that the City Bank was directly behind Mr. Wilson's shop. Then I felt I had solved the problem. So I called the police and the bank director.
W "But how did you know that they were planning to do the robbery tonight?" I asked.
H Well, when they closed the office of the Red-Headed League, it was a sign that they didn't care about Mr. Wilson anymore, so I was sure that they had completed the tunnel. But they needed to act quickly before the tunnel was discovered.
W "You solved it beautifully!" I exclaimed.
H Thank you, Watson. It saved me from being bored.